

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
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**Established in
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**Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

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MAY 1, 1915.

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THE LAST WORD IN STRAW CLEANERS

GIVES THE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

**POWERFUL
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The PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL says: "The Sphinx Straw Hat Cleaner is probably the nicest got-up article we have seen. The powder is enclosed in an envelope designed in black and yellow—sphinx and pyramids in silhouette and a setting sun with gorgeous yellow rays."

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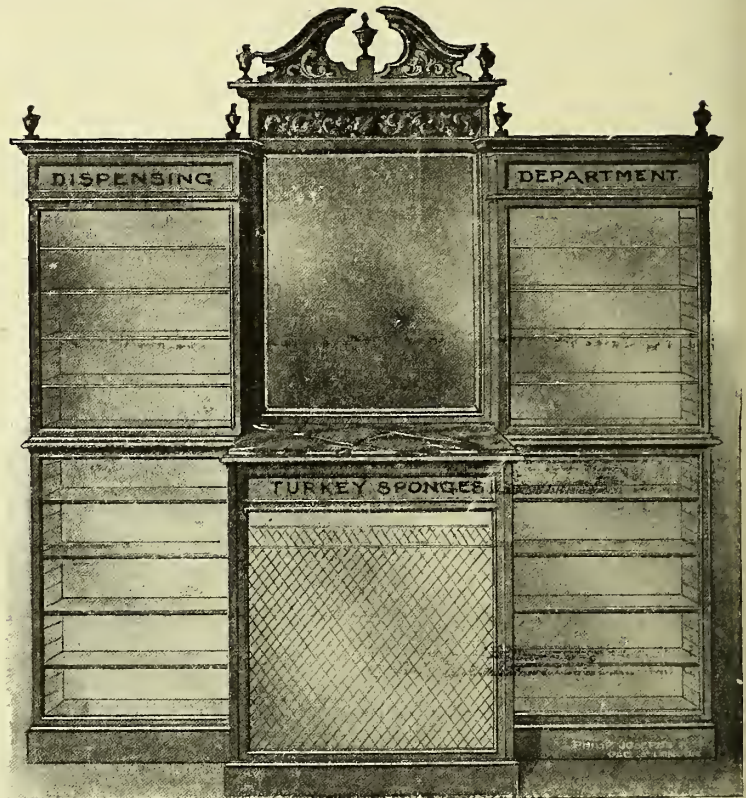
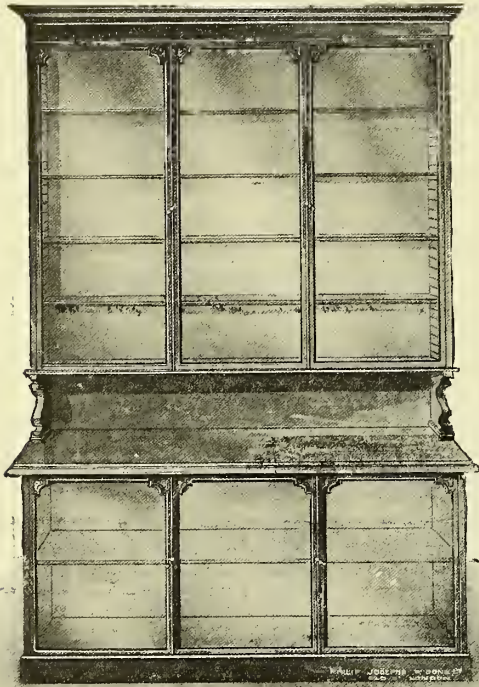
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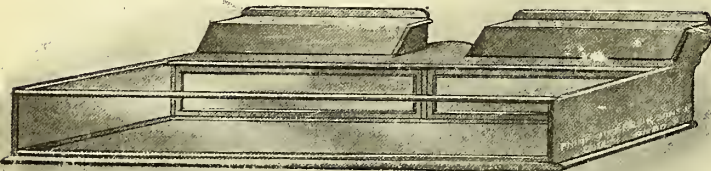


Wall Case.—SPECIFICATION: Constructed of Mahogany, and opening in front with sashes, glazed 21-oz. glass, and secured by patent fasteners. Interior finished black, and fitted with sliding polished-edge wood shelves. The upper case supported from lower part by shaped brackets forming recess. Door-heads ornamented by carved corners.

4 ft. long × 9 ft. high	£7 0 0
5 ft. " "	8 5 0
6 ft. " "	9 7 6
7 ft. " "	11 0 0
8 ft. " "	12 10 0
9 ft. " "	13 7 6
10 ft. " "	14 10 0
12 ft. " "	16 16 0

Dispensing Screen.—SPECIFICATION: Constructed of Solid Mahogany. Central bevelled plate mirror, surmounted by carved panel and pediment. Showcases on each side opening with plate glass sashes and fitted with plate glass tablets and plate glass polished edged shelves. Back of screen fitted with 3 shelves for dispensing rounds. Counter under has marble top sponge case in centre and plate glass cases on either side.

5 ft. long × 2 ft. 6 in. back to front × 6 ft. 6 in. high to top of pediment	£14 0 0
6 ft. Ditto	15 0 0
7 ft. Ditto	16 0 0
Top portion only.	
5 ft. " "	£7 10 0
6 ft. " "	8 0 0
7 ft. " "	8 15 0



Counter Case.—Constructed of Mahogany and plate glass with mahogany display and serving shelves at back (serving shelves are not made in 3 ft. and 4 ft. lengths). Open at back with mirror falls.

3 ft. long × 1 ft. 9 in. wide × 12 in. high over all	£2 15 0
4 ft. Ditto	3 7 6
5 ft. Ditto	4 0 0
6 ft. Ditto	4 10 0
7 ft. Ditto	5 5 0
8 ft. Ditto	6 0 0
9 ft. Ditto	6 15 0
10 ft. Ditto	7 10 0

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Vibrona

THE IDEAL TONIC WINE.

One dozen—36/- net. carriage forward.

Two dozen—36/- per doz. net. carriage paid.

Three dozen—35/- per doz. net. carriage paid.

15 dozen—2½ per cent. discount, carriage paid.

36 dozen—5 per cent. discount, carriage paid.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT, STRICTLY NET.

The Minimum Retail Price is 3/9 per bottle.

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Itrosyl.

The entire constituents of
SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER
IN A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FORM.

"Deserves the gratitude of medicine and pharmacy."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

When a pint of Spirit. Æther. Nit. is required, it is simply necessary to pour into a measure 19 fluid ounces of 90 per cent. Alcohol, sp. gr. .834, snap off the end of a cartridge of ITROSYL, and empty the contents into the Alcohol.

ITROSYL is supplied in cases containing one doz. amber glass cartridges, hermetically sealed, at 14/- per case. A special metal opener is supplied free.

Bronamalt

AN IDEAL TONIC FOOD.

2/6- Size.

Less than one doz., 26/- per doz. net. carriage forward.

One dozen—24/- per doz. net. carriage forward.

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Less than one doz. 45/- per doz. net. carriage forward.

One dozen—42/- per doz. net. carriage paid.

Usual Monthly Settlement Terms.

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"A revolution in the art of Urine Testing."—Medical Press & Circular.

ENDOLYTIC TUBES are packed in boxes containing 25 of each of the following Tests, at 2/- per box. Cases containing four boxes (100 Endolytic Tubes) either all one kind or assorted, 7/6, including nickel-plated pocket case.

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For Glucose (Blue Reagent).

For Acetone (Dry Reagent.)

For Diacetic Acid (Yellow Reagent).

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Less than 1 dozen cases of 100 Tubes ... 10 per cent discount.

1 to 3	"	"	"	"	...	15	"
Over 3	"	"	"	"	...	20	"


Usual Monthly Settlement Terms.

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"PRANA" SPARKLETS

(a magnum Syphon of Soda Water for 1½d.)
are a necessity to many people at a time
like the present when economy has to be
studied more than usual.

Use this  for your Season's Order.

At a time of universal shortage of labour the Trade are especially reminded that to push Sparklets means the "cutting out" of expensive and troublesome syphon deliveries, collection and booking.

It is regretted that, owing to the war, "B" Syphons cannot at present be supplied.

AERATORS LIMITED,
"Prana" Sparklet Works,
Upper Edmonton, London, N.

Cut this out

C. & D. '15.

ORDER FORM.

To AERATORS LTD.,
Upper Edmonton, N.

Please send $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ on the terms of your Current
Home Trade Price List :

	Per Doz.		
..... "C" Syphons ...	@ 45/- £	:	:
..... doz. bxs. "D" Bulbs @	19/6 £	:	:
..... doz. bxs. "B" Bulbs @	13/- £	:	:
..... Glass Tubes for "C" @	3/- £	:	:
..... Glass Tubes for "B" @	2/- £	:	:
..... doz. bxs. assorted Spares			
..... for "C", for "B", Syphons @	4/- £	:	:

Please refill

	Per Box.		
..... Boxes "D" Bulbs, returned herewith... @	1/- £	:	:
	£	:	:

Name.....

Address.....

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Carnegie Bros.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Whiffen, Son & Sons, Ltd.
Emulsifiers
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.
Emulsions, C.L.O., &c.
Armfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Blackie, Robert
Browning, Wm., & Co.
Cupul, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Gathergood, W. H., & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyleys, Ltd.
Enamelled Hospital Requisites
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.
Endolytic Tubes
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. Ltd
Enemas
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.
Eoson Salts
Howells & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Essences, Sol. and Fruit
Alliance Drug & Chem.
Barnett & Foster
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd
Ethers
Raisse Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Eucalyptus Oil
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
Evaporators
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Extract of Herbs
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Extracts (Medicinal)
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Armfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Gathergood's Exor.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, R. H., & Son, Ltd.
Factory &c Sites
Great Western Railway
Feeding Bottles
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Feeding Caps
Bishop & Stomler, Ltd.
Filling Machines
Fornrover Machinery Co., Ltd.
Jackson, J. G., Ltd.
Roberts Pat. Filling Mach Co.
Filter Papers
Ford, T. B., Ltd.
Filters
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.
Finger Stalls
Solport Bros.
Flycatchers
Alabastine Co. (British) Ltd.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kay Bros, Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.

Foods, Invalid, &c.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Benners' Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
British Casing Co. (1911), Ltd.
British Milk Products Co., Ltd.
Colman, J., & J., Ltd.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer, John
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Mellins Food, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Plasman, Ltd.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Sister Laura's Infant Food Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wulning, A., & Co.
Foot Appliances
Scholl Mfrs. Co., Ltd.
Fruit Drink
McGlashan, D.
Fuller's Earth
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Fumigators
Sanitar Co., Ltd.
Gall Acid
Mallinekroft Chem. Works
Gauzes
Bakley, R., & Son
Glassware
Chemical
Lang, Jules, & Son
Glycerin
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.
Glycerophosphates
Monsanto Chemical Works
P. C. Calburn & Kin-
dersley, Ltd.
Grease Paints
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Queloh, Henry C., & Co.
Grease Remover
Perkin & Co., Ltd.
Grinders, Drug, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Bachehouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Gripe Water
Woodward, W., Ltd.
Gums
Fink, F., & Co.
Kilday, W. M., & Co.
Lambert Saml., & Co.
Hair Dyes
Harker, C. H., Stagg & Morgan
Blackie, Robert
Hair Preparations
Alexandre, L.
Anzora Perfumery Co.
Blackie, Robert
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Sangers
Tokalon Ltd.
Hand Carts, Trucks, &c.
Crewe & Co.
Turner, J.
Hat Cleaners
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Miner's Chemical Co.
Semier, Alf., & Co.
Hat Dyes
Whitaker & Co.
Heliotrope
Hoffmann-La Roche Chem Wks
Herbs
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Salle, H., & Co.
Hexamethylenetetramine
Reitmeier, Calburn & Kin-
dersley, Ltd.
Homeopathic Medicines
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross
Honey
Western Honey Co.
Horse Remedies
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.
Hospital Furniture
Gray & Selby
Hospital Ware (Semi-porcelain)
Meinecke & Co.
Hot Air Douches
Ward & Goldstone
Hotels
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel
Hot Water Bottles
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
C. F. Maw, & Co., Ltd.
Goodrich, B. F., & Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Hot Water Bottle Stoppers
Rowe, T. Willard
Hydrogen Peroxide
May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitar Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Hydrokinone

Johnson & Sons (Ming. Chts.)
Hypophosphites
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Infusions, Concentrated
Armfield, J. C., & Sons,
Ink, Dichroic
Bewley & Draper, Ltd.
Insecticides
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Insect Powder
Keating, Thomas
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.
Iodides
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Junket Powder
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Lanolin
Hillier & Co., Ltd.
Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
Lard
Ewen, J., & Son
Lavender Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Guillevie, E., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Lavender Water
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Leeches
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ligatures
Seabury & Johnson
Lime Juice and Cordial
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Linseed, Crushed
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Lints
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Liquorice Juice
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Solez
Liquors, Conc.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lithia Salts
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Loofahs
Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.
Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Lozenges
Swales, Thomas
Denial, Julia, & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.
Warwick Bros., Ltd.
Lycopodium
Berg, V., & Sons
Lysols
Aerators, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Lorimer, John
Zimmermann, C. & Co. (Chemical), Ltd.
Machinery, Pharmaceutical
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Fornrover Machinery Co., Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Jackson, J. G., Ltd.
Pinder, J. W., & Co.
Poker, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.
Magnesia and Preps.
Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
International Chem. Co., Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.
Malt Extract and Preps.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Caldar, James, & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons, & Co.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Pascall, James, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.
Marking Ink
John Bond ("Crystal Palace")
Measures, Graduated
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Meat Extracts
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.
Medical Coils
Ward & Goldstone
Menthol
Carnegie Bros.

Mercurials

Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Metal Clips
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Methylarsenates
Roques, Ferdinand
Methyl Salicylate
Berg, V., & Sons
Methylated Spirit
Burroughs, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd. (Co., Ltd.)
Riddell & Smith
Thornley, Samuel, Ltd.
Metric Weights
Avery, W. & T., Ltd.
Mineral Waters
Apollinaris & Johannis, Ltd.
Camwall, Ltd.
Cousworth
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Mixers and Sifters
Gardner Wm. & Sons (Glos.) Ltd.
Motor Goggles
Darton, F., & Co.
Naphthalene
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Night Lights
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.
Oils, Essential
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Guillevie, E., & Co.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
London Essence Co.
Magnus, Mabce & Reynardine.
Naeff, M., & Co.
Polak & Schwarz
Poppelreuter W.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Stevens & Howell, Ltd.
Stevens, Chas. & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co., Ltd.
Oils, Mineral, Fatty, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Levis Mfrs. Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.
Ointments
Blackie, Robert
Burgess, E.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Pear Products (Sphagnum) Ltd.
Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd.
Olive Oil
Ferrer, J., & Co.
Guillevie, E., & Co.
Opal Jars
Toogood, Wm., Ltd.
Optum Preparations
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Optical Goods
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd.
Standard Optical Co.
Optical Tuition
British Optical Institute
Peggs & Co.
Spectacle Makers Company
Orange and Quinine Wine
Hobson, Joseph, & Son
Iaris & Co., Ltd.
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.
Organic Solvents
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.
Organo-Therapeutic Preps.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
British Organotherapy Co., Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Otto Rose (French)
Guillevie, E., & Co.
Otto Rose (Synth.)
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Guillevie, E., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Warwick Bros., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Oxygen Baths
Wright & Co.
Packed Goods
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cupul, Ltd.
Davies, Sons, & Co.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Bachehouse & Co.
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Sangers
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Palatinoids
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paper Containers
Cream Mugs, Ltd.
Paper Handkerchiefs
Toinoco Handkerchief Co., Ltd.
Paraffinum Liquidum
Browning, Wm., & Co.
Chesbrough Mfg. Co.
Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.
Pastilles
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evansons Lescher & Webb
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thomas, & Co.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Warwick Bros., Ltd.
Patent Agents
Barker, R. W.
Raworth, John E.
Peppermint Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Rudd, F. M.
Stevens & Howell, Ltd.
Peptone
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
May & Baker, Ltd.
Perfume Materials
Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Guillevie, E., & Co.
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Naeff, M., & Co. Succrs.
Polak & Schwarz
Salle, H., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co., Ltd.
Perfumes
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Browning, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Erasme Co., Ltd.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Guillevie, E., & Co., Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Lorimer, John
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Price's Co., Ltd.
Queloh, Henry C., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tozanna Perfumery Co.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.
Warwick Bros., Ltd.
West, T., & Co.
Perles
Tye, John, & Son
Pessaries (Soluble)
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Rendell, W. J.
Petroleum Jelly
Darton, F., & Co.
Kleidon, W. M., & Co.
Made-King, Robinson & Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.
Wiener, R. O., & Co.
Phenacetin
Greiff, E. W., & Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.
Reitmeier, Calburn & Kin-
dersley, Ltd.
Phenolphthalein
Hoffmann-La Roche Chem Wks
Phosphorus and Preps.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Photo. Chemicals
Greiff, E. W., & Co.
Johnson & Sons (Ming. Chts.)
Lan Hall, R., & Co.
Reitmeier, Calburn & Kin-
dersley, Ltd.
Photo. Goods
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bulcher, & Sons, Ltd.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rajar, Ltd.
Sangers
Wyleys, Ltd.
Photo. Postcards
Rajar, Ltd.
Pill Makers
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons, & Co.
Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
McKesson & Robbins
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Vand Manufacturing Co.
Pilocarpine
Roques, Ferdinand
Plasters
Dalmass, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Manufctg. Co., Ltd.
Seabury & Johnson

Plate Powder

Griffiths, T. D., & Co.
Fleated Paper
Darter, Wilkinson & Co.
Pocket Lamps
Electric
Ward & Goldstone
Polishes (Various)
Bradley & Bourdas
Holiday & Co.
Oakley, J., & Sons, Ltd.
Postal Boxes
Globe Box Co.
Hertz & Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Powder Paper
Papier Poudre, Ltd.
Printers
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Sutley & Silverlock, Ltd.
Townsend, J., & Sons
Waide, T., & Sons
Wilkinson, James F.
Proprietary Articles
Angier Chemical Co., Ltd.
Anglo-Amer. Pharm. Co., Ltd.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Berke & Chappetta
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Breslin, Alf., Ltd.
Breslin, M., & Co.
Browning, W., & Co.
Burgess, E.
Castle Laboratory
Christy, T., & Co.
Colman, J., & J., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Crimson Cross Dispensary
Cupul, Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Deions, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Edwards, J., & Son
Eno, J. C., Ltd.
Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Expurgo Manfg. Co.
Fellows Med. Manfg. Co.
Fennell & Sons, Ltd.
Ferry & Co., Ltd.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Goodall, Bachehouse & Co.
Hardcastle, W., & Sons
Henty, T., & Co.
Hommel's (Dr.) Hematogen
International Chem. Co., Ltd.
Johnson Laboratories
Kay Bros, Ltd.
Kendall, S., & Co., Ltd.
Kyo Proprietar, Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Old Chemical Works
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Owens, W. J., & Co.
Pest Products (Sphagnum) Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Pneumosan Company
Powell, Thos., Ltd.
Primer, J.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Sangers
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Scott & Turner, Ltd.
Squire & Sons, Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co. Ltd.
Thompson & Capper, Ltd.
Tokalon Ltd.
Tunbridge & Wright
Wander, A., Ltd.
Warwick Bros., Ltd.
White, A. J., Ltd.
Willcox, Jozean & Co.
Woodward, W., Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Puffs
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Pyrogallie Acid
Geoff, R. W., & Co.
Quinine and Salts
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Randerson Quinine Factory
Carnegie Bros., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Greiff, E. W., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Reitmeier, Calburn & Kin-
dersley, Ltd.
Radium Compounds
Glew, F. H.
Resins
Newenden, P., & Sons, Ltd.
Kellard, J. F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Resents
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.
Rennet Powder
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Resins, Resinoids
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Smith, R. H., Ltd.
Respirators
Kimer & Co.
Tray Goods
Atrichs Chamber Co.
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Kendall, S., & Co.
Tompkins, J., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

<p>Rubber Sponges Markt & Co. (London), Ltd.</p> <p>Rubber Stamps Electro, O. D.</p> <p>Russian Drugs, &c. Wladyslaw Hoffmann & Co.</p> <p>Saccharin Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.</p> <p>Sallyline Acid and Sallylates Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Sanitary Towels Soutball Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.</p> <p>Santonine Goldberg, A. L.</p> <p>Saponin Field, O. W., Ltd.</p> <p>Selentic Apparatus Farkas, Son & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Midwinger, J. Maynards & Branson, Ltd.</p> <p>Scales and Weights Avery, W. & T., Ltd.</p> <p>Sea Salt Mann & Son, Ltd.</p> <p>Seed Dressing Gawner, Arthur E.</p> <p>Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.</p> <p>Seeds Potter & Clarke, Ltd.</p> <p>Serums and Antitoxins Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.</p> <p>Hurroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Corrad, I., & Co.</p> <p>Advances, London Kara, Davis & Co.</p> <p>White, Joseph & Co.</p> <p>Shampoo Powders Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Standard Toilet & Pill Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Shares McAdam & Tuckniss</p> <p>Sheep Dips Burt, Boulton & Haywood Ltd.</p> <p>Hawker, Arthur E.</p> <p>Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.</p> <p>Shop Fittings Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.</p> <p>Quok, George</p> <p>Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.</p> <p>Grant, D.</p> <p>Haskins, S., & Bros., Ltd.</p> <p>Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.</p> <p>Blaw, S., Son & Sons</p> <p>Gills, H.</p> <p>Farrell & Sons</p> <p>Huddock & Co.</p> <p>Sangers</p> <p>Shoulder Straps Wood, Vincent</p> <p>Silverware Goods Scott, Adolph</p>	<p>Soap Plant Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.</p> <p>Soaps, Toilet, &c. Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.</p> <p>Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.</p> <p>Bronley, H., & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Cheesebrough Manfg. Co.</p> <p>Christy, Thos., & Co.</p> <p>Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Erasmio Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Eucryl, Ltd.</p> <p>Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.</p> <p>Ewen, James, & Sons</p> <p>Faulding, F. H., & Co.</p> <p>Field, J. C. & J., Ltd.</p> <p>Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Harrison, G. W.</p> <p>Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.</p> <p>Lescol Perfumery Co.</p> <p>Pears, A. 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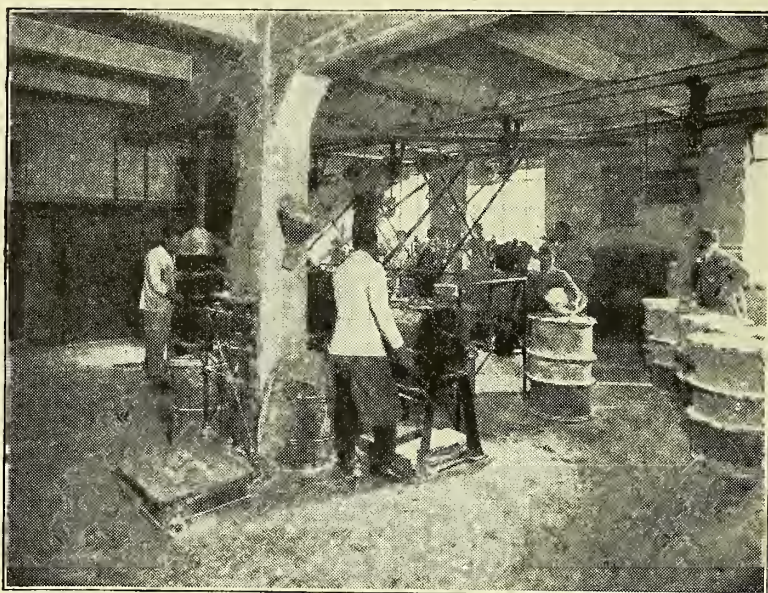
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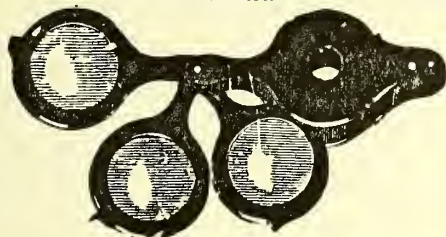
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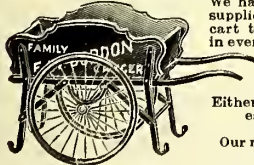
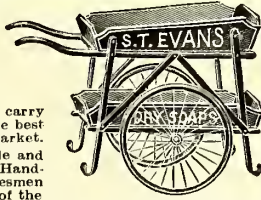
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Anorganically Phosphated Milk Product
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NUTRIENT, RESTORATIVE and ACTIVATING

Effectively replaces the
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Fixed Retail Prices: 1/-, 1/6, 2/6, 5/-. Wholesale Prices: 8/6, 12/9, 21/-, 42/- per doz.

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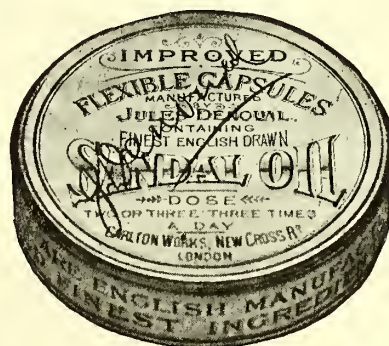
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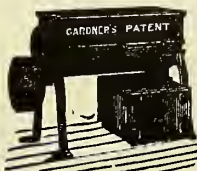
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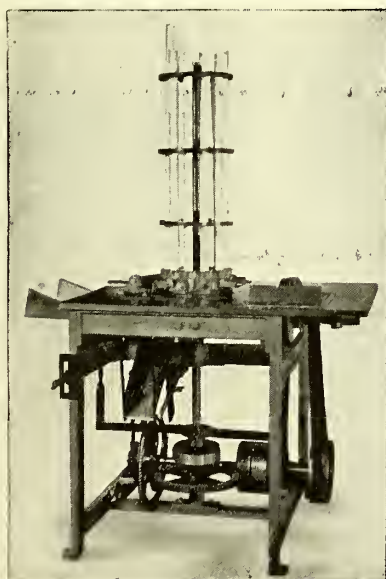
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Prices and Particulars on application to Patentees & Manufacturers
THOMSON-KNOX COMPANY 8-12 Maxwell Street, GLASGOW.

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Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants,
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* LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	6d.	3 6
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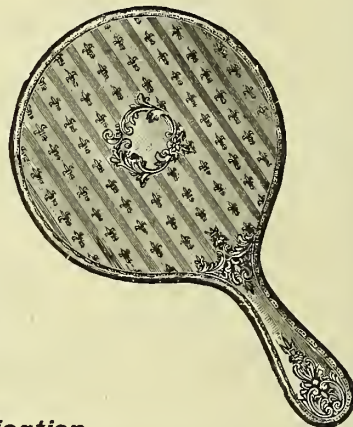
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They have a world-wide reputation
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Substantial tablets
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These Dyes are a distinct
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But—

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THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

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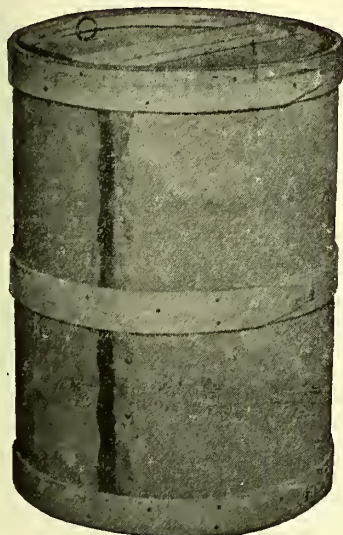
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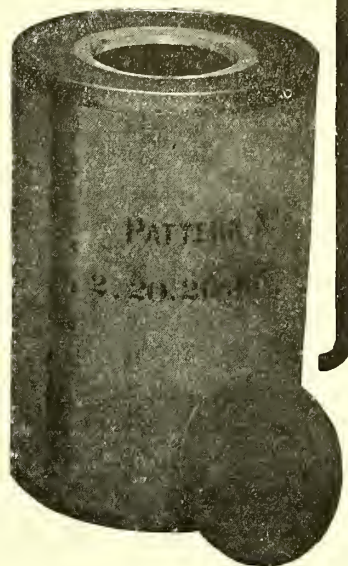


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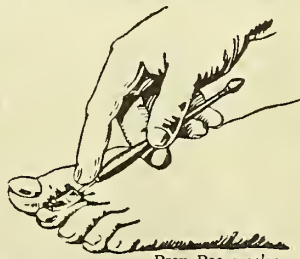
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Aspad " " (¼ gal.)	6/-	4/6
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*Over a quarter of a century
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For Liver, Kidneys & Bowels.

THE FAMOUS BRITISH REMEDY
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THE POWDER—BOTTLES—CAPSULES—LABELS ALL MADE IN ENGLAND

**It is on the P.A.T.A.
It is well advertised
It is very popular
It is a good article
It is never dead stock
It yields a good profit
It satisfies everybody**



**The Doctors prescribe it
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Please send me Showcards and Dummies, carriage paid.

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S. KUTNOW & CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors,

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ACID CRESYLIC—Almost water white, free from objectionable odour and Sulphur Compounds. Suitable for Liq. Cresol Saponatus, &c. Gallon 3/-.

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CRESOL OINTMENT (for Wounds), in tubes with pure tin nozzles.
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***AMYL NITRITE CAPSULES.**—The promptest physiological remedy for hæmorrhage.

***ARSAMIN (Non-toxic Arsenic).**—Sodii para-aminophenylarsonas. Our own manufacture.

ACID DIETHYLBARBITURIC, B.P.—Per oz. 3/6; 16 oz. lots 3/-.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P.—Per oz. 15/-.

***COMPRESSED DRESSINGS.**—Bandages, Gauzes, Lints, Wools in all varieties.

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In Angina Pectoris.

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B.D.H.
FOR THE PRODUCTION AT HOME OF
EFFERVESCENT BATHS AS USED IN
THE NAUHEIM TREATMENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Summary.

A medical history of the war is to be produced by the Government (p. 34).

The registered trade-mark "Urotropine" is to be avoided, as explained on p. 47.

This week's war news includes a number of new orders in regard to the export of chemicals and allied articles (p. 34).

It is just fifty years since the editing of the British Pharmacopœia was taken over by Warrington and Redwood (p. 60).

The position of those who have joined the Royal Army Medical Corps as pharmacists is discussed in an article beginning on p. 46.

The Royal Warrant Holders' Association has failed in its appeal against a decision that the Prince of Wales' Feathers should not be used in a smoking-mixture trade-mark (p. 40).

The Pharmaceutical Society has successfully proceeded against two firms of opium-brokers for selling opium to a casual customer, and not treating it as a Part 1 poison (p. 41).

Panel chemists in Fife have taken a second thought about going off the panel. The condition of panel chemists in Scotland is rosy, according to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee there (p. 51).

Reports of meetings of Chemists' Associations are now grouped under the summer heading, and begin on p. 52. North London chemists have held a midnight meeting, and discussed urgent Insurance Act matters.

The statement prepared by the London Panel Committee for presentation to the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff, which was epitomised in our issue last week, is severely criticised by "Xrayser II." (p. 45).

Balsam Peru, Japanese refined camphor, Dutch earaway-seed, resorcin, tartaric acid, hydroquinone, potash permang., and mace are dearer. Cream of tartar, quinine (second-hands), and cottonseed oil are firmer. Cod-liver oil, orange oil, milk-sugar, mercury, canary-seed, peppers, tallow, palm oil, and coconut oils are cheaper (p. 56).

European War.

Perversion of Science.—The German attack on the Belgian, British, and French Forces in Flanders commenced at the end of last week was heralded by the liberation from the German trenches of poisonous gas, which stupefied and killed many of the Allied forces. This gas is believed to be chlorine. It is also stated that bombs of a similar gas were thrown by the Germans. The latter act is distinctly contrary to the Hague Convention, to which the German Government are parties. The Germans pretend that they were only doing what the Allies had done hitherto; but this statement has no foundation in fact, and Sir John French points out that it is an attempt of justification in advance of an illegal Act. Lord Kitchener very promptly despatched to the seat of war Dr. John Scott Haldane, F.R.S., the well-known medical authority on the physiological effect of poisonous gases. He reports that the symptoms and other facts so far ascertained (the men die from acute bronchitis and in a cyanosed condition) point to the use by the German troops of chlorine or bromine. He has been assisted in the inquiry by Lieutenant John W. McNee, M.D., Glasgow, a Carnegie Research Fellow, and assistant to the Professor of Pathology in Glasgow University, and by Professor H. Brereton Baker, F.R.S., of the Imperial Technological College, South Kensington, who is making further inquiries into the matter from the chemical side. Dr. Haldane states in his report that: "There are also facts pointing to the use in German shells of other irritant substances, though in some cases at least these agents are not of the same brutally barbarous character as the gas used in the attack on the Canadians. The effects are not those of any of the ordinary products of combustion of explosives. On this point the symptoms described left not the slightest doubt in my mind." A Swiss trader recently, in declining an order from a German firm, wrote that he only dealt with civilised nations. The rebuke of German methods of warfare could not have been put in a neater manner, judging by this latest example of the barbarities adopted by the nation which claims the monopoly of "kultur."

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

THIRTY-SECOND LIST.

BLACK, W. J., chemist and druggist, Tweedmouth.
DAVIDSON, A. L., Ph.C., A.I.C. (son of Mr. A. Davidson, Ph.C., Montrose), Gordon Highlanders.

DUNSTAN, Sergeant-Dispenser J. F., chemist and druggist (dispenser at Southwark Guardians' Northern Dispensary, Borough Road, S.E.), No. 1 London V.A.D., British Red Cross Society.

HASSETT, EDMUND (lately of Dr. O'Byrne's Pharmacy, Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford), R.A.M.C.

HERRON, Dr. Robert T., Ph.C., Armagh, has obtained a commission in the Army for the duration of the war. Dr. Herron served in the South African war.

KILLACKEY, Second-Lieutenant P. J. (lately assistant with Messrs. Adamsons, The Pharmacy, Ballina), Yorkshire Regiment.

MORRISON, Second-Lieutenant W. S. (brother of Mr. Donald Morrison, manager of John Mackay & Co., Edinburgh), Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve. Mr. W. S. Morrison has been recently awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Neuve Chapelle from March 10 to March 14, while acting as forward observer for his battery. He accompanied the infantry in the attack, and kept up communication with his battery, although the communication wires were frequently cut; he was wounded and twice knocked down by shells bursting near him, but continued performing his duties.

OSBORNE, H., chemist and druggist, of Portsoy, Banffshire, Gordon Highlanders.

SHAW, G. F., Ph.C. (lately with Philip Harris & Co., Ltd., Edmund Street, Birmingham), Warwickshire Yeomanry.

SUMNER, Lieutenant Albert, chemist and druggist, Preston.

Information has been received in Burnley that Mr. J. H. Horsfall, motor-driver in the Army Service Corps, who was formerly employed by R. Parkinson & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Burnley, has been wounded at the Front.

Mr. Eric Kingzett, one of the directors of the Sanitas Co., Ltd., and son of Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., has been serving with the Colours since the war broke out, and

B

has been promoted to a captaincy. He is now in camp at Cambridge, and expects to go to France soon with a draft of his regiment.

Respirators Wanted.

In connection with the latest German weapon of hate, the use of asphyxiating gases in warfare, the British War Office has appealed to the public to supply a large number of respirators so that large quantities can be sent over to France and Belgium at once. We reproduce the instructions which have been issued for making the two types in order that chemists may be in a position to advise customers how to make them:

(1) A face-piece (to cover mouth and nostrils) formed of an oblong pad of bleached cotton-wool, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., covered with three layers of bleached cotton-gauze, and fitted with a band to fit round the head and keep the pad in position, consisting of a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cotton elastic 16 in. long, attached to the narrow end of the face-pad, so as to form a loop with the pad.

(2) A piece of double stockinette, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide in the centre, gradually diminishing in width to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at each end, with a piece of thick plaited worsted about 5 in. long attached at each end so as to form a loop to pass over the ear.

These respirators are intended to be made by amateurs and sent to the Chief Ordnance Officer, Royal Army Clothing Department, Pimlico. Chemists, however, will probably prefer to sell a well-made respirator, such as Gray's patent washable respirators, particulars of which are given in an advertisement in this issue by S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

Notices as to Exports of Chemicals, etc.

HOLLAND.—A Royal decree, dated April 14, prohibits the exportation of coal-tar dyes and tar-products used in the manufacture of dyestuffs. According to a decree of April 16, the exportation of worked nickel and of nickel as raw material is prohibited. Articles in the manufacture of which nickel is not the principal substance are exempted.

UNITED KINGDOM.—By an Order in Council linseed oil is added to the list of exports prohibited (except to British Possessions). Toluol and mixtures containing toluol have been added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and raw cotton to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal.

Notice to Importers and Exporters.

The Board of Trade have issued the following notice under date of April 26:

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of his Majesty's Proclamation, dated September 9, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in his Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country." By the Proclamation of February 16, 1915, the prohibitions in the above-mentioned Proclamation of September 9, 1914, are extended so as to apply to territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy as they apply to an enemy country.

2. It is hereby notified that with a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation, importers may be required to produce Certificates of Origin issued by his Majesty's Consular Officers, and exporters to make Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of their goods.

3. Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of goods exported to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, are now, in view of the provisions of Section 5 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, required to be made to the Collectors or other proper Officers of Customs and Excise, in accordance with the Customs Order issued

under Section 139 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, as extended by Section 2 of the Customs (War Powers) Act. The Statutory Declarations hitherto made before Justices of the Peace or Commissioners of Oaths will no longer be required.

4. For the present Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of the *bona-fide* personal and household effects of persons entering this country, of food-stuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), straw-board, mechanical wood-pulp, cut-flowers, flax or flax-seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving-stones, kerb-stone, slate-stone, cod-liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, sienna earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under licence. The certificates referred to must be in the form prescribed by the Schedule.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The Commissioners are, however, authorised in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from enemy territory.

6. This notice will take effect as from May 3, 1915.

Anglo-Dutch Trade.

The British Admiralty, for reasons known to themselves only, have put a temporary stop to shipping and passenger traffic between Holland and the United Kingdom, and this has given rise to many rumours. Special arrangements have been made for the transport of the mails, and, as a matter of fact, the delivery in London is now quicker and better than under the usual mail service. Meanwhile there has been a large accumulation of goods on both sides waiting shipment, and the riverside quays are becoming more congested with goods than before. Since the outbreak of war a much larger trade has been in progress between Holland and the United Kingdom, but the ultimate destination of certain items of produce has never been in doubt.

Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

The progress of this Fund continues, but the outgoings for which preparation has to be made are now considerable. The Executive Committee, which is very sensible of the great generosity shown by the subscribers, points out that the work of relief undertaken by the Fund may be of long duration. The following subscriptions from pharmacists have been received during the week ended April 27: Leeds College of Pharmacy (second contribution, per F. Pilkington Sargeant), 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. Reeson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Henry Sykes & Son, 2*l.* 2*s.*; E. Hands, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Buckrose Pharmacists' Association (second contribution, per P. Hawkins), 1*l.*; A. H. Cupit, 1*l.* 1*s.* Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. J. U. Wooleock, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

A Medical History of the War.

A Committee, under the presidency of the Director-General, Army Medical Service, has been formed with a view to the compilation of a history of the present war. It is hoped that the work will be on a scale proportionate to the importance of the campaign, and that it should contain, in addition to the historical and statistical data of the work of the Army Medical Service, an account of the various experimental investigations now being carried on in connection with the maintenance of the health of the Army, the treatment of the wounded, and diseases of military importance. Military and civilian members for the chief sub-divisions (except in the section of hygiene, where both members are military) have been appointed as follows:

Medicine.—Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. Robinson, R.A.M.C., and Professor Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Surgery.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Pileher, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., and Colonel F. F. Burghard, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Pathology and Bacteriology.—Colonel Sir William B. Teishman, C.B., F.R.C.P., K.H.P., F.R.S., and Captain F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.

Statistics.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. W. Barrow, R.A.M.C., John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc., and Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Barron, M.V.O., R.A.M.C.

Hygiene and Sanitation.—Colonel W. H. Horrocks, M.B., K.H.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. O. Beveridge, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C.

Historical and Secretarial.—Captain F. S. Breton, R.A.M.C., and W. M. Fletcher, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

In each sub-division authority has been given to co-opt, for the purposes of the section, other persons, and it is hoped that, instead of being published independently by individual observers, the best results of the varied experiences of the war will be selected and arranged for publication in the history.

Personalia.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Berlin Chemical Society has been occupied with the question whether Sir William Ramsay should be struck off the list of honorary members. It was decided, against a strong minority, to postpone the question till after the war, when Sir William Ramsay would be called upon to defend his criticism of the politics, economics, and science of Germany. [Die Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft is the body referred to. It was founded by von Hofmann, who took the Chemical Society of London as his model. Its headquarters are Hofmann Haus, Sigismund Strasse, Berlin, where on June 4, 1903, Moissan and Ramsay received the first two gold medals struck in memory of Hofmann, Professor Liebermann presenting them in the presence of an international company. Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay were made honorary members (Ehren-Mitglieder) of the Society on December 15, 1899, at the same time as Moissan and Hittorf.—EDITOR C. & D.]

AN HEROIC PHARMACIST.—The story of the heroism of a pharmacist in the trenches at the Front is told in a letter received in Scotland describing a visit to a wounded soldier of the Wiltshire Regiment now in hospital at Manchester. The hero is Michael Stevenson, chemist and druggist, who was for some years with Rankin & Borland, chemists, Kilmarnock, and subsequently at Aberdeen and Brighton. The soldier referred to was wounded by shrapnel on March 13, and Michael Stevenson patched him up and carried him into the shelter of a trench, which had been evacuated by the enemy, who, fortunately, left plenty of provisions behind when he fled. Here there was a score of wounded men, and the only person to look after them was Michael Stevenson, who, in the words of the narrator, showed himself a perfect hero. "It is a wonder," he said, "that he did not go crazy with our groans and our shouts for water, but he kept cheerful the whole of the time—three days and two nights—and did all he could for us without ever taking a wink of sleep." To get the water for which the wounded men kept incessantly calling he had to leave the trench and crawl along the open ground a distance of about 200 yards, and this he did over and over again. The water, which he brought back in a couple of German meat-tins, was green from the effects of the lyddite, and before he could give it to the sufferers to drink he had to boil it. The men, declared the soldier who told the tale, will bless him as long as they live, and, indeed, several of them must have died but for what he did for them until the R.A.M.C. came along.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.—By a further contribution of 25,000*l.* from Glasgow the total of the Prince of Wales' Fund was on Monday, April 26, brought up to 5,012,000*l.*

OPTICAL APPLIANCES.—Mr. R. Mullineux, Walmesley, Principal of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, communicated a letter to "The Times" of April 28, in which he urged prompt Government action to encourage the development of the optical-glass industry in this country, as well as the manufacture of optical apparatus. He states that Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, are the principal manufacturers of optical glass in this country.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.—Mr. W. Bates, of W. Bates & Co., Ltd., 50 Oxford Street, Southampton, desires to acknowledge the following subscriptions and gifts to this Fund: E. Dodge, Lowestoft, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Miss K. Spencer, High Wycombe, 10*s.*; Messrs. Langdon & Co., Derby, 10*s.*; Mr. Charles Umney, six gross tablets Wright's coal-tar soap; W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. oil of sassafras (invaluable in Serbia); J. L. Hatrick & Co., London, 20 lb. lint; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., four cases (export) surgical dressings; A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Leicester, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. Thomas Tyrer, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Anon., quinine (1*l.* 1*s.* worth); Potter & Clarke, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. Grasser, 250 gals. cresol; T. Christy & Co., 100 yds. christia; Wellington & Ward, Ltd., one case x-ray films; Celtic Chemical Co., 400 gals. celtol; Winox Co., Ltd., one case Winox; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 200 gals. Jeyes' fluid; Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd., 100 gals. lysol; J. Lees, chemist, Oldham, one case (56 lb.) fluid beef, lemco, tea, cocoa, etc.

News from Enemy Countries.

FAT-HARDENING.—According to the "Soap Gazette," fat-hardening by the catalytic process is being worked in Germany. Fish oils are being converted into hard fats. The Government has provided financial assistance in establishing what is a new industry in Germany.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS.—In Germany fennel packets as a preventive of body-lice have become the fashionable gift to send to soldiers on active service. Such an avalanche of fennel packets has resulted that one soldier, writing to a Berlin paper, declares that he has received enough fennel to stock a pharmacy.

WORMSEED OF POOR QUALITY.—Casar & Loretz publish a warning in the "Apotheker Zeitung" regarding wormseed. It is stated that the extremely high prices for wormseed have had the effect of inducing dealers to mix with good wormseed a quantity poor in santonin. Such wormseed is even offered, it is added, at an increased price.

A LEMCO SUBSTITUTE.—According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," a limited company (Dr. Kichhoff) has been formed at Greifswald for the manufacture from skim-milk of a product similar to Liebig's extract of meat. The preparation is much cheaper than Lemco, and Germany hopes to be independent of the British company in the Argentine for this product after the war.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRODUCTS.—The "Apotheker Zeitung" is publishing formulae for substitutes for medicines of British and French origin. As these products have been virtually excluded for some years it cannot do any injury to the trade of the Allies, and it may be taken as an unwilling testimony of the value of the proprietary medicines without which the Germans cannot live.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends, besides those already reported in the C. & D., are announced for 1914, the comparisons being with 1913: Saccharin Fabrik A.G. Fahlberg, List, 7 per cent., against 8 per cent.; gross profit 53,000*l.*, against 42,000*l.*; 29,000*l.* to depreciation, against 24,000*l.* The A.G.F.A. Co., Berlin, 16 per cent., against 23 per cent. Gehe & Co. (Dresden) are paying 12 per cent., against 16 per cent.

NORMAL SALT SOLUTION.—The Prussian Ministerial decree of March 17, which makes compulsory the carrying of stock by the pharmacist of sterilised physiological salt solution, does not meet with approval. The "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" opines that it will meet the same fate as the decree of 1890, which made it obligatory to keep in stock the antidotum arsenici, but which is not only universally neglected, but the preparation has been omitted from the Pharmacopoeia. It will be difficult to show that the cases in which normal salt solution is required are more urgent than those in which the arsenic antidote is used.

THE SCARCITY OF STARCH.—It is astonishing to note that the relatively small quantity of starch employed in dermatological practice is thought to be wasteful. Dr. Halle urges skin-physicians to order talc in powders and silica in pastes in place of starch. He gives a formula for a starchless Lassar's paste, and ends up with a calculation that pharmacists can in this and other ways save 250,000 kilos. of wheat-flour for food-purposes. As a basis for rat-poison grain or any form of starch may not be used in Germany. The farmers are looking about for something to use in ratsbane as a diluent for strychnine.

INSECTS AND WAR.—The Prussian Minister of the Home Department, in an official decree of March 24, recommends as an excellent vermin-preventive a 3-per-cent. cresol powder, consisting of tricesol, Venetian talc, magnesium oxide, and bolus alba. Salforkose, a preparation of Albert Scholtz, chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturer, Hamburg, which is burnt in a specially constructed apparatus, is also recommended for this purpose. Other vermin-preventives which have been recommended in Germany are nitrobenzene, Peru balsam and perugen, black pepper, petroleum, a mixture of tartaric acid and sodium thiosulphate (which generates sulphur dioxide), and tincture of sabadilla.

SUBSTITUTES FOR TABLOIDS.—In an article in the April issue of the "Therapeutische Monatshefte," entitled "At the Deathbed of the Tabloids," regret is expressed that the campaign against British tabloids has led to the "deplorable" fact that eight new trade-marks for substitutes have been registered—viz., comprette, primoid, puroid, tabletteide, tablonette, trochoid, tablets "Marke Hageda," and tablets "M. B. K." (Merck, Boehringer, and Knoll). Moreover the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" proposes the name "piluloid." The "P.Z." replying to this, states that it regrets this result of the anti-tabloid campaign as strongly as does the "Therapeutische Monatshefte," and has not proposed the name "piluloid" as a word suitable for registration, but only as an appropriate name for the object itself.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

London Chamber of Commerce.

The thirty-third annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce gives an account of the work done during 1914, both by the Chamber as a whole and by the various Sections into which it is divided. The Sections of interest to the drug trade are the Chemical-trade Section, Owners of Proprietary Articles Section, Perfumery-manufacturers' Section, and the Toilet-soap Section. Among the subjects dealt with by the Perfumery-manufacturers' Section were Customs difficulties in regard to the sampling of perfumed spirits for exportation, the San Francisco Exhibition, foreign legislation and regulations, use of industrial spirit, European War, export of perfumery to Canada, in regard to which an appeal was made to the Canadian Government to cancel its present rule of levying Customs duties upon the home consumption-value of imported alcoholic perfume and other alcoholic preparations, instead of levying such duties on the export invoice-values as charged to and paid by Canadian consumers. The views of the Section were duly communicated to the Canadian authorities, but so far the efforts of the Section have not been successful, though the matter is still being actively pursued. Among the matters considered by the Owners of Proprietary Articles Section were the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, 1913, West Australian Health Act, 1911-12, Swedish Regulations Relative to Medicines and Proprietary Articles, and the Government Inquiry into the Sale of Patent Medicines, etc.

Combating Lice.

A demonstration on lice and of the methods of preventing and destroying them took place on April 27 at the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research. Mr. M. E. MacGregor received the visitors at the Bureau at 10 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., and explained the various objects exhibited. Under the microscope were shown the three varieties of lice, and on a table near by were the remedies employed in combating the pest. The remedies exhibited were sulphur bags, Mr. Langford Moore's mercurial powder, Professor H. Maxwell Lefroy's "vermijelli," stavesacre, naphthaline, benzine, liquid petroleum, and Barbadoes tar. The formulae of the mercurial powder and of vermijelli were supplied, and the necessity of destroying the lice emphasised because of the rôle which the vermin play in transmitting typhus fever. Particulars were also given of the Thresh and the Clayton disinfectors which are used for disinfecting clothes by heat.

Guardians' Doings.

Lambeth Guardians have decided not to appoint Dispensary Visiting Committees, as they have closed the dispensaries at Stockwell and Montford House, Kennington, during the last year, and opened a central drug-store at the infirmary. The latter is to be under the supervision of the Infirmary Visiting Committee.

Southwark Guardians, at a recent meeting, decided to suggest to the Local Government Board that that authority should establish a central store for London from which public authorities could draw their supplies. The Local Government Board has replied, stating that the Board has noted the suggestion, but is unable at the present time to give effect to it. The Guardians have acceded to the request of Mr. J. F. Dunstan, chemist and druggist, dispenser at their Northern Dispensary, Borough Road, S.E., for permission to take up service in No. 1 London Voluntary Aid Detachment of the British Red Cross Society as sergeant-dispenser, subject to his being able to arrange for a qualified dispenser to carry on his duties. Mr. Dunstan will be granted half salary during his absence.

Warwickshire.

Colonel W. F. Wyley, D.L., V.D., commander of the Warwickshire Volunteer Training Corps, has been appointed to command the 3rd Line Infantry Depot of the 7th Battalion Warwickshire Regiment. Colonel Wyley is making a personal appeal to the men of Coventry and the county to join the unit.

Liverpool.

Donations to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund, of which Mr. D. H. Evans is the Hon. Secretary, are coming in well.

The labours of the Liverpool Chemists' Association Price-list Committee are nearly over. The members have met every Wednesday for several months, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold Wyatt, with the result that the new list is in the press, and delivery of the first thousand copies is expected at the end of May.

"What is the trade or business of a chemist and druggist?" This question is exercising the minds of those pharmacists who are situated in the central area and who are exempted from the half-day closing. Inspectors have been round to the various pharmacies saying that the exemption order for the following trades is now revoked: Fancy goods (leather, foreign, etc.), glass, china, and earthenware, ironmongery, leather goods, bags and trunks, tools, toys, cutlery and hardware (including baskets). Chemists may keep open for the trade or business of a chemist and druggist, perfumery, and medical and surgical appliances. A Russian gentleman who dropped into a pharmacy for a tooth-brush was astounded when told that he could not be supplied. On returning to Moscow he attended two meetings, and informed the audience "that in Liverpool, England, the home of liberty, I could not be supplied with a tooth-brush on a Wednesday afternoon." That the central area is necessary for the public convenience is shown by two incidents. In one a lady who lived in a suburb five miles out urgently required a bottle of castor oil for a child, and after trying every suburban shop had to come into the city! The second incident was in connection with a case of meningitis in another suburb; a prescription was given by the doctor, but could not be dispensed as all the local chemists were away from home. Here also the medicine had to be obtained in the city.

Shelfield.

Mr. J. E. Alcock, Ph.C., has closed his branch in Shoreham Street.

Walsh's, Ltd., have added a photographic department to their business, and have, at present, a window-show of cameras and photographic accessories.

G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., are exhibiting at their High Street pharmacy a Roll of Honour of the employés who are serving with the Colours which is attracting much attention. The photographs of the men in uniform are shown on a beautifully illustrated mount, tastefully framed.

Mr. G. H. Lodge, L.D.S., chemist and druggist, Rotherham, has been appointed one of the first representative trustees to administer 10,000*l.* left by the late Colonel Sir C. Stoddart, V.D., of Rotherham, to provide almshouses, etc. Mr. Lodge is a former President of the local Pharmaceutical Society.

There is some uncertainty in the minds of local chemists as to their position in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions if the proposed closing order is adopted. Some hold that all prescriptions may be taken as urgent, and may be dispensed during closing hours, while others contend that only medicines which are proved to be urgent may be supplied. The local Society will have to settle the matter.

The Chief Constable has issued a special warning to local chemists regarding a person in the uniform of an Army sergeant, giving the name of Taylor, who purchases a camera for 30*s.* and has it forwarded to an address, desiring change to be sent with it, as he has only a 5*l.* note. He then meets the messenger, and takes the camera and the 3*l.* 10*s.* change, for which he exchanges an envelope, with the warning to be careful as it contains a 5*l.* note. On being opened by the chemist the envelope is found to contain only a piece of paper.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

The undernoted particulars regarding contracts for drugs and allied products have been notified during the week:

Abergavenny Guardians have granted the application of Dr. Morton, medical officer for the Blaenavon district, for an increase of 15*l.* per annum on account of the increased cost of drugs owing to the war.

Barnsley Corporation.—Mr. J. W. Moorhouse, Ph.C., appointed chemist.

Brightlingsea Urban Council.—Mr. P. G. Curtis, chemist, disinfectants.

East Ham Town Council.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., drugs; F. W. Berk & Co., ferric sulphate; the Sanitas Co., Ltd., disinfecting-powder, soluble creosote, crude sanitas, and coal-tar fluid; Quibell Bros., Ltd., coal-tar fluid; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., izar; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Jeyes' cyllin soap.

High Wycombe Town Council.—Miss Kathleen Spencer, appointed chemist to the hospital.

Kensington Guardians have been recommended to allow the claim of T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, contractors for drugs, for 7l. 5s. 1½d., and that of S. Maw, Son & Sons, contractors for druggists' sundries, for 3l. 4s. 1d., in settlement of the extra cost, owing to the war, of materials supplied.

London County Council (Stores and Contracts Committee) has terminated the following contracts, owing to the inability of the contractors to supply the articles: Chemicals, etc., Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; chemical and physical apparatus, O. Comuti & Son, Ltd., and W. H. McCarthy & Son. The Committee authorised the purchase in the open market of such quantities of formaldehyde as may be required, pending the acceptance of another contract.

Southwark Borough Council Public Health Committee has considered a letter from A. C. Young & Co., contractors for the supply of formaldehyde, stating that since sending in their tender in March 1915 the price of formaldehyde has increased considerably, and they are unable to fill the Council's orders at the price quoted.

Tenby Town Council.—Mr. J. B. Francis, chemist, disinfectants.

Twickenham District Council.—Mr. A. Teather, chemist, drugs, dressings, and sundries.

Walthamstow Urban District Council has been recommended to accept the following tenders: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., co-fectant and co-fectant bar soaps; the Sanitas Co., Ltd., eucalyptus oil, special crude sanitas, sulphur candles, formic sulphugators, and formalin tablets. The medical officer has been instructed to obtain quotations for the supply of other disinfectants as required.

Warsop Urban Council.—Mr. E. J. Latham appointed chemist.

Warwickshire Education Committee.—Mellor & Co., ambulance outfits.

Miscellaneous.

The Public Health Committee of East Ham Corporation is considering the advisability of appointing a lady clerk-dispenser.

EARLY-CLOSING.—In consequence of depletion of staff owing to the war, the following Nottingham pharmacists will close their pharmacies daily from 1.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. after May 10: Fitzhugh & Carr, Long Row; Mr. F. R. Sergeant, Market Place; and Mr. J. Beachell, Ph.C., Market Place.

NOT WITH KINGLY BEVERAGE.—At Braintree Police Court on April 21, a soldier named Cornelius J. Mahoney was bound over for a year for stealing a sponge, a pot of toilet-cream, and a tin of peppermint-lozenges (value 5s. 9d.) from the shop of Mr. George C. Row, chemist and druggist, Braintree, on April 16. Accused pleaded that he was under the influence of drink at the time.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on April 23, Frank Miller (30) was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining drugs to the value of about 5l. by false pretences from Mr. A. V. Dewdney, chemist and druggist, Cambridge Parade, Twickenham, with intent to defraud (*C. & D.*, March 20, p. 37; April 10, p. 35; and April 17, p. 30).

THE SPECIAL LEAFLETS issued this week by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are as follows: No. 11, "Poultry-houses and Appliances for Allotment-holders, Cottagers, and Others"; No. 24, "Seed-testing"; No. 23, "Suggestions for the Cultivation of Catch-crops and Home-grown Feeding-stuffs"; No. 29, "Flax-growing for Fibre." The publications of the Board are supplied free of charge.

POISONING CASES.—Three deaths from poisons have been reported during the week. A man at Hope Village (Flintshire) committed suicide by taking prussic acid while of unsound mind. A Liscard lady died through taking by misadventure an overdose of laudanum, which she was in the habit of taking to induce sleep, and at Wallasey (Cheshire) a widow lady died from taking laudanum, which she obtained in small quantities from various pharmacies.

CASH-BOX THEFT.—At Blackpool on April 26, a boy named William Hill was bound over for twelve months on a charge of breaking into the shop of Mr. Frank B. Ker-

shaw, chemist and druggist, 28 Dickson Road, Blackpool, and stealing a box containing 23l. 6s. Prosecutor, by whom accused was employed as an errand-boy, stated that the shop had been entered by the cellar-window. The lad had told the police where he had hidden the money, and it was recovered.

EXCESSIVE STOCK OF CELLULOSE.—At the Guildhall Police Court on April 28, Gustav Heiser (54), manufacturer, Barbican, was fined 42l. or one month's imprisonment, under the Defence of the Realm Act, for having in his possession, without a permit from the Chief of Police, a greater quantity of celluloid than that allowed by the Act. The amount allowed is 112 lb., and 154 lb. was found in accused's warehouse. The celluloid was ordered to be confiscated.

A DENTON WOMAN was remanded by the Magistrates there on April 26 on a charge of larceny. On her house being searched for stolen goods, fifty-three bundles of lint and twenty jars of extract of malt were found, and, when questioned, she stated that these were obtained from a local chemist on the prescriptions of a panel doctor. Both gentlemen confirmed the statement, and the Magistrates said it appeared to them to be a gross imposition on the National Health Insurance Act.

AIRCRAFT-DISPELLER AND CHEMICALS.—On Monday next the estate known as the Culvers, at Hackbridge, Surrey, is to be sold, and among the lots is an "aircraft-dispeller" and chemicals. It is understood that this is the invention of a Greek gentleman and cost about 200l. Some months ago, under conditions of great secrecy, there was a private demonstration in the presence of Lord Kitchener. The brick chimney, which forms part of the invention, is visible from the main road.

PHARMACY WINDOW SMASHED.—On April 25, an electric tramcar, descending the hill from Willesden Green station, was turning into the High Road when the trolley-wheel flew off and crashed through the window of the shop of Pemberton & Maxwell, chemists, 3 High Road, Willesden, breaking one of the show-carboys and scattering broken glass and liquid over the shop. Mr. Malcolm, who was in the shop at the time, had a narrow escape, and the accident caused considerable excitement.

DR. H. B. GRAY, formerly head-master of Bradfield College, has recently been appointed official lecturer at the Imperial Institute in order to give short lectures on the resources of the countries of the Empire, illustrated by the unrivalled collections of exhibits in the public exhibition galleries of the Institute. The first of these lectures will be given on Wednesday, May 12, at 3 p.m., on "Canada and Newfoundland," and will be followed each week in May on Wednesdays at 3 p.m. by short illustrated lectures on other countries of the Empire in turn. Admission will be by free ticket, to be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

INFANTS' FRIEND.—At Leigh Borough Court on April 21, the hearing was resumed of the charge against Mrs. Elizabeth Sheridan and Mrs. Annie Clayton of neglecting the seven-months-old daughter of Mrs. Sheridan, thereby causing the child's death (*C. & D.*, April 24, p. 99). After the medical evidence, Mr. A. T. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Leigh, stated that he sold the mixture "Infants' Friend" which, it was alleged, had been given to the child by the women. It was a preparation of opium equivalent to twenty-two drops of tincture of opium to the ounce. It was not dangerous to give it night and morning, but it was not wise to do so. The Chairman said Mrs. Sheridan had been guilty of grave neglect, and sentenced her to two months' imprisonment. Mrs. Clayton was discharged.

WAR "BARGAINS."—At Southport on April 21, Hatch & Sons, of Lord Street, Southport, conducted a sale of the furniture and effects of the late Dr. Russell, 45 Portland Street. The stock of the dispensary was catalogued in two lots—viz., (229) Quantity of drugs, etc., in dispensary; and (230) large quantity of medicine-bottles in dispensary. The first included a 1-lb. unopened bottle of paraldehyde, about 1 lb. acetylsalicylic-acid tablets, ½ lb. phenazone, 1 oz. theocin sodium acetate, and large complete stock and assortment of other drugs, pestle and mortars, measures, dispensing-scales, corks, etc. The second lot consisted of about ten gross clean medicine-bottles, all sizes from vials to 12 oz. The two lots were sold together for 2s. 6d. to Mr. Frank Battersby, chemist, Shakespeare Street, whose bid was immediately accepted, two higher bids being refused because poison could only be sold to chemists.

GERMANY is offering substantial prizes for essays on the effect of the use of cyanamide in agriculture. The German production of sulphate of ammonia is inadequate, so it is hoped to make up the deficiency by the more extended use of cyanamide.

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Wilson, Jordan & Alexander, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Tomb Street, Belfast, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the city of Belfast.

A fire took place on April 27 in the store at the rear of the premises of Mr. H. S. Misstear, Ph.C., 63 South Circular Road, Dublin. The store and contents were entirely destroyed.

Mr. John D. Hamilton, Ph.C., Templemore Avenue Dispensary, Belfast, has passed his Final Medical examination, and at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, in whose services he is, a resolution was passed, wishing him prosperity and success.

Mr. W. J. Busby, R.D., who for a considerable number of years has been manager and a director of William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, North Street, Belfast, has accepted a similar position with Harmur, Ltd., cash chemists, Ann Street.

At the Sligo Borough Petty Sessions on April 19. the Sligo Corporation, as Local Authority, summoned the manager of Boyer's Medical Hall, Knox Street, Sligo (as occupier), under the Shops Act, for keeping the shop open after 1 P.M., in contravention of an order made under the Act. The Magistrates, after hearing the case, convicted and fined the defendant.

Mr. H. B. Hodges, second lieutenant 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was killed in the attack on Hill 60, was a younger son of Mr. J. F. W. Hodges, J.P., Glenravel, one of the public analysts for co. Antrim, and grandson of the late Professor Hodges. Deceased was nineteen years of age. His brother, Lieutenant J. F. Hodges, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, was wounded at St. Eloi.

Sentence was promulgated at Belfast on April 24 in the case in which Quartermaster-Sergeant G. E. Thomas, R.A.M.C., was tried for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he did at Belfast on April 10 by false representation obtain possession of the keys of the medical stores in charge of the medical officer at the Military Hospital, Victoria Barracks, and removed therefrom a quantity of medical appliances without proper authority and packed them in a case. The principal witnesses examined for the prosecution were Mr. James McLaughlin, senior compounder at the Military Hospital, and Mr. Robert H. Hamilton, civil dispenser. Accused, who was defended by counsel, was found guilty, and ordered to be reduced to the rank of sergeant.

Guardians and Drug-contracts.

The Local Government Board has intimated to the Caherciveen Guardians that it is not prepared to sanction the contract for medical and surgical appliances given to the Cork Chemical and Drug Co. at 25½ per cent. discount, as Fielding's pharmacy tendered at 25½ per cent. It was agreed to fall in with the view of the Local Government Board.

Various claims for allowances on drug-contract prices owing to the enhancement of the value of certain drugs have been made by Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, from Boards of Guardians. The Ardee Guardians considered a claim for 2l. 7s., but eventually left the matter over to the next meeting. This was also the case at Castleblayney, where the claim is for 8l. 8s. The Carrick-on-Suir, Omagh, Gorey, and Roscrea Guardians decline to pay any extra money on behalf of the drug-contracts. The Lismore Guardians decided to pay 4l. 4s. 6d., the amount claimed, as did also the Thomastown Guardians a claim for 17s. 9d., and the Killarney Guardians a claim for 6l. 14s. The New Ross Guardians state that they will pay a claim for 5l. 3s. 8d. if the L.G.B. will contribute half.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Dundee and the North.

Publicity by means of advertisements on tramcar tickets is popular with several Dundee chemists. One advertises hair-remover and skin-soap, and another National Insurance dispensing.

Business has been moving slower since the middle of April, but this is just as usual at this time of year. Spring cleaning and spring millinery almost monopolise the attention of the money-spenders, while the May term has also begun to cast its shadow.

Some inflammable material took fire in the shop of Mr. John Webster, chemist and druggist, Cluny Street. Buckie, on April 22, and the building was soon full of smoke. Assistance was summoned, and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

A chemist who has allowed his staff's contributions to National Insurance to fall into arrears was interviewed by an official, who wanted to know if he intended to pay up. The chemist replied that as a considerable amount of the same money is due to him for medicines supplied to panel patients, he is unable to complete the stamping of the cards till the money due to him is paid. And that was all the satisfaction the officer obtained.

Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Red Cross Fund now amounts to 22,812l.

Some inconvenience has been caused by delay in the transit of goods from some English towns.

Mr. W. L. Edward, chemist and druggist, has been promoted to the rank of divisional sergeant in the local special constables.

Prescriptions for dependants of sailors and soldiers are becoming quite scarce in some districts. Either the general health of the dependants has improved or the novelty of free advice and medicine has run its course.

The sales and profits of the drug-departments of St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., during the half-year ended March 9, as shown in the balance-sheet issued for that period, were:

Branch	Sales			Profits		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bread Street	1,733	4	3½	748	10	4
Tynecastle	929	1	2	486	17	0½
Hamilton Place	595	7	8½	181	1	5½
Nicolson Street	756	11	4½	234	2	6
Montrose Terrace	410	17	2	147	4	5½
Haddington Place	516	13	6	142	16	7½

It is rumoured locally that the Association has decided to open a branch drug-department at 210 Morningside Road.

Fife.

A rumour is current that a well-known Fife pharmaceutical partnership will shortly be dissolved.

Fife Asylum contract-prices show an all-round increase of 40 per cent. The salaries of the staff are also likely to increase.

A meeting of medical men was held last week in the Station Hotel, Kirkcaldy, to consider the Army authorities' appeal for medical practitioners. The meeting unanimously agreed to render every possible assistance. School Boards are to be petitioned to release their medical officers, and the Insurance Commissioners are to be approached regarding the keeping and supervision of record-cards of those doctors who are devoting all their time to Army work.

"The Methil Trades Council Gazette," in commenting upon Insurance Act dispensing, says:

"Recent decisions of the State Insurance Commissioners are a direct incentive to dishonesty. The chemists' charges are limited to a scale which leaves a very small margin of profit, so even at the best their bargain was a bad one compared with the doctors'. But now, as the result of so many contributors joining the armed forces of the nation, the amount allowed for medicine is accordingly decreased. Such men would be of the healthiest, and in normal times

would balance the claims of those not so healthy. Again, this season has been abnormal, and has resulted in an increased sickness experience; the doctors prescribe nor count the cost, and then, when the chemist makes his charge, he finds, in this district, for instance, 30 per cent. knocked off his bill. Our readers will see that the chemists are not being fairly treated. Of course, their Association (we don't call it trade union or they'd be offended) ought to be up and doing, but they are so utterly respectable that they are taking this lying down. Pity, therefore, the members of such an Association."

Glasgow.

The prescriptions dispensed in Scotland for Belgian refugees under the Glasgow Corporation scheme number 332 forms, and the cost for March was 147. 9s. 1d.

The Scottish Central Checking-bureau was successfully started on Monday, April 28. Mr. A. B. Gilmour, superintendent of the Bureau, was presented with a silver cigarette-case and an amber cigarette-tube in silver case by the employés of Gibson & Co., Edinburgh, before leaving for the West.

Mr. J. H. Taylor, who has represented Parke, Davis & Co. in Glasgow for the last eleven years, is severing his connection with the drug-trade, having obtained a partnership in his late father's business, Bell & Taylor, brewers and wine and spirit merchants, Newcastle and Alloa. Mr. Taylor served his apprenticeship with Brady & Martin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was subsequently with Squire & Sons, Oxford Street, W. Gulliver & Sons, Belgrave, and Curtis & Co., Baker Street, London. He qualified in October 1893, and has represented Parke, Davis & Co. in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE COMPAGNIE DES PRODUITS CHIMIQUES D'ALAIS ET DE LA CARMAGUE is paying a dividend of 37.50f. per share, against 50f. last year.

GRATUITOUS TREATMENT OF OFFICERS AT AIX-LES-BAINS. Preparations are now in progress in view of the forthcoming season at Aix-les-Bains. It is officially announced that arrangements have been made for carrying on the treatment at the bathing establishment, which is State property, as usual. The Minister has intimated to the director, Dr. Durand Desmond, his approval of the proposal to accord gratuitous treatment to sick and wounded officers of the allied armies, a valuable concession in view of the large number who have contracted rheumatism in the trenches or have been left with damaged or stiff joints as the result of wounds. A certain number of the principal hotels have been reopened in order to provide accommodation for visitors, and the hotel proprietors' syndicate announce a special tariff, varying from five to ten francs a day inclusive, for convalescent officers. The Casino will open shortly, and provision will be made for light musical entertainments. The train service between Paris and Aix has been accelerated, and is as rapid and comfortable as heretofore.

Export Licences.

At a Board-meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, held on April 25, Mr. Bodington, the President, gave details of a visit which he recently made to London with the object of conferring with the authorities upon the general question of export-licences for goods sent to France. The British Government, he said, is now examining the Chamber's proposal for centralising the granting of these licences, both in England and France, in the hands of two Committees, communicating directly with each other, and including a sufficient number of commercial and industrial experts. The difficulties which had arisen with regard to the licences for the export of war-material to France have now been partially removed. Merchants are now able, under certain conditions, to obtain from the Administration documents permitting them to secure the authorisation of export from England. The new rules are, however, stated not to apply to finished products.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Anti-cutting Agreements.—A sequel to the case of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., v. the New Garage and Motor Co., Ltd. (C. & D., July 11, 1914, pp. 39 and 51), was that of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., v. Selfridge & Co., Ltd., heard in the House of Lords on April 26. In the former case it was decided that in the price-maintenance agreements of the Dunlop Co. the sum of 5/ for each and every tyre cover or tube sold or offered in breach of the agreement was liquidated damages, and not a penalty. It was accordingly upheld. In this week's case the Dunlop Co. appealed against the decision of the Court of Appeal, which set aside the judgment of Mr. Justice Phillimore to the effect that they were entitled to sue the respondents (Selfridge & Co., Ltd.) upon a similar agreement. The House of Lords sustained the Court of Appeal's judgment, holding substantially that Selfridge & Co. were not parties to the contract made between the Dunlop Co. and the firm from whom they had purchased the tyres.

Auditing a Company's Books.—At the Edmonton County Court on April 23, Thomas Wilkins, certified accountant, West Street, Finsbury Circus, E.C., sued Sarjeant & Co., Ltd., 11 Broadway, Finchley, chemists, for 18/ 10s., as balance of fee for professional services rendered. The plaintiff had been appointed auditor to the defendant company from 1910 to 1913 by the annual meetings of the company. In 1913 the fee was 20/., but of this he had only received 1/ 10s. He audited the accounts during the last year of his appointment (1913), but was not paid the fee. Mr. Alfred Sarjeant, chairman of the company, said that when the plaintiff was appointed it was arranged that he should do the booking-up of the accounts as well as the auditing, but plaintiff did not do it for the year 1913, and the company had to appoint a firm to do the work. The Judge said that the plaintiff had made up the books and prepared a list of debtors and creditors from 1910 to 1912, and therefore he thought that, as there was nothing said by either party, the same obligation rested on him in 1913, and he gave judgment for the defendant company.

Omission of "Limited" by Companies.—In the Shoreditch County Court on April 23, Judge Cluer heard a case by the Imperial Cork Manufacturing Co., 11 Westmoreland Place, City Road, against E. Joy & Co., 222 Great Dover Street, S.E., essential-oil and essence manufacturers, in which they sued for 8/ 6s. 8d., for goods supplied. In the course of the evidence it transpired that the orders were given by post and some by telephone, and the post-orders produced were from G. Havinden & Co., 223 Borough High Street, S.E., who had since removed to 222 Great Dover Street. A representative of the defendants stated that Havinden & Co., Ltd., acknowledged the debt. His Honour asserted that it was not a limited company, but the representative insisted that it was, whereupon his Honour showed him the order-paper with no "Ltd." on it, and asked him what the penalty was for the omission. The gentleman said he had no idea that it was not on—it was an oversight. Judge Cluer said it should be a pretty costly oversight if certain persons got to know of it. Ultimately his Honour said he would call the attention of the Registrar-General of Companies to the matter, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Boric Acid in Cream.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on April 23, two cases of alleged infringement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 3, again came before Mr. Mead. The first case was against a dairy company for selling cream containing 29 grains of crystallised boric acid per lb. (0.42 per cent.), and the second was against a dairymen for selling cream containing 0.4 per cent. of boric acid. Mr. F. W. Beck (Neve, Beck & Kirby) suggested that the cases should be adjourned *sine die*, in the hope that the long-promised Departmental Committee on this subject might be appointed by the Local Government Board, and thereby a standard fixed. Mr. Mead stated, in adjourning the summonses for two months, that an intimation would be sent to the Local Government Board to the effect that he considered it most desirable that the Board should fix a standard as speedily as possible, as not only the authorities in the trade, but also magistrates, have great difficulties in the matter. [The present Regulations (see C. & D. Diary, 1915, p. 425) prohibit the addition of any preservative substance to cream containing less than 35 per cent. by weight of milk-fat, and do not limit the amount of preservative added to cream containing more than 35 per cent. of milk-fat, but the amount added must be stated on the label.—EDITOR C. & D.]

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHERS AS TRADE-MARK.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Pickford and Warrington, on April 23, heard an appeal by the Royal Warrant Holders' Association from the refusal of Mr. Justice Eve to make an order expunging from the Register trade-marks which consisted partly of the Prince of Wales' Feathers badge and motto "Ich dien," owned by the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain and Ireland. The application was made under Section 35 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905, which provided that, when any person is aggrieved by a trade-mark remaining on the Register, the Court may make an order expunging or varying such trade-mark. The appellants contended that the trade-marks in question were calculated to deceive the public and to lead to the inference that the respondents were authorised to supply goods to the Prince of Wales' household. Mr. Justice Eve held that no evidence was adduced to show that any purchaser had been deceived by the trade-marks, which were good registrable trade-marks under the statutes and practice before the Act of 1905. He therefore dismissed the application, with costs (*C. & D.*, 1914, 11, 747). From this decision the Association appealed. Sir R. Finlay, K.C., Mr. Maughan, K.C., and Mr. Kerly, K.C., appeared in support of the appeal; Mr. Walter, K.C., Mr. Colefax, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian for the respondents; the Solicitor-General and Mr. Austen Cartmell for the Registrar of Trade-marks; and Mr. Sheldon for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. After hearing Sir Robert Finlay, and without calling on the other side, the Court on April 29 dismissed the appeal.

BENDLE'S MEAT-PORT NUTRIENT.

In the Court of Appeal on April 23, Lords Justices Swinfen-Eady, Phillimore, and Bankes commenced the hearing of the appeals of the defendants in Bendle and another *v.* The United Kingdom Alliance and others and the same *v.* Bertram Fox from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bray, as reported in the *C. & D.*, 1914, I., 965. The plaintiffs in the action are Sutton, Bendle & Co., wine-manufacturers, Sloane Street, S.W., the proprietors of "Bendle's Meat-Port Nutrient," and in the court below they sued the United Kingdom Alliance, Manchester, and Bertram Fox, Hull, Secretary to the Alliance, to recover damages for alleged libel in a pamphlet issued at Hull and distributed to the extent of 60,000 copies, which, it was said, reflected injuriously on the plaintiffs' product, in that it was represented that the plaintiffs' wine was composed of wine and "meat extract." The defendants denied malice, and pleaded that the words in their ordinary and natural meaning were true in substance and fact. Mr. Justice Bray gave judgment for the plaintiffs, awarding them 250*l.* Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., Mr. McCardie, and Mr. Eastham appeared for the United Kingdom Alliance; Mr. H. Owen for Mr. Fox; and Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. Lord Williams for the respondents.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, in opening the appeal, said the case lasted eleven days in the court below, and thirty-six witnesses were called. The matter complained of by the plaintiffs consisted of certain passages in a pamphlet for which the U.K.A. had accepted full responsibility. The articles had previously appeared in the "British Medical Journal," and were written to point out the mischief caused to people using such wines under the impression that they were nutritive, tissue-forming, and that they were a medicine, whereas they were in reality strong drink. He submitted that was a *bona-fide* proceeding and perfectly justifiable. There was nothing defamatory of the plaintiffs personally, but only a definition of their commodity. What the writer had endeavoured to do was to establish, not only for the information of the medical profession, but for the public generally, that the wines referred to—they were seven in number—were highly alcoholic, and that the quantity of meat preparations or substances or nourishment was relatively slight. These wines, they pointed out, were stimulative, and not nutritive; therefore they did not possess what was claimed for them, and for the purposes for which the plaintiffs declared them valuable they were worthless and useless. That was published for the public benefit, and could not be called a libel.

Mr. Gordon Hewart continued his address on Monday and Tuesday, and at its conclusion Mr. Owen said he desired to associate himself with everything Mr. Hewart had said, and he would not trouble the Court further.

Mr. Schiller, for the respondents, then replied.

On Wednesday Lord Justice Swinfen-Eady, in delivering judgment, said the damages in this case were given in respect of a personal, and not a trade, libel. The libel com-

plained of was issued in a pamphlet which had been distributed after the action had been commenced. The sting of the libel was in these words: "It will be noted that these wines contain such a ridiculously small quantity of beef extract that they cannot be really strengthening, and that the claim by the makers for use on these grounds is positively absurd." On the label on the bottle the wine was described as a "really genuine nutritive meat-wine," and that it contained the equivalent of "7 per cent. of fresh lean beef." Though some of the labels stopped at "7 per cent.," it was agreed that that meant the same as "7 per cent. of fresh lean beef." The first question that arose was whether the words referred to were capable of defamatory meaning. The learned Judge in the court below held that, in their ordinary and obvious meaning, the claim by the makers in regard to the wine being positively absurd, meant really that the claim was so untrue, so manifestly untrue, that it was fraudulent. Declaring the claim as "positively absurd" must mean either that the claim was untrue to the knowledge of the makers, and so untrue as to make it fraudulent, or that they put forth their goods with a fraudulent description in order to induce the public to buy their products. If that was not meant, then it must mean that the makers are so incompetent as not to be able to form any opinion about it. In dealing with the matter as a libel on persons, the words were defamatory when they injured some person's reputation, or when they made some people think the worse of other persons, or when the obvious tendency was to bring such persons into ridicule, hatred, and contempt. There was, of course, a difference when the words were directed against goods only, and not against the makers. In considering the language complained of, one had to apply this test—what the plain and obvious meaning was that ordinary persons would attribute to the language. It seemed to him impossible to avoid the conclusion that the plain and obvious meaning was that this statement of fact made by the makers with regard to their goods was absolutely untrue—so untrue as to be positively absurd. That must convey the impression that they were either untrue to the knowledge of the makers, or else that the makers must be grossly ignorant with regard to the goods they made and sold. The words imputed either incapacity or fraudulent misrepresentation. The words tended to lower their reputation and injure them in their business. It appeared from the evidence adduced that, in the opinion of witnesses called by the defendants—who must be treated as witnesses of certainly average intelligence, if not of higher than average intelligence—they understood what the words meant. It must be remembered that the words in question were not merely said to be untrue as words of commendation or general words of praise, but the words were a specific description of the goods themselves. Witnesses for the defence admitted that they realised they were making a grave charge against the makers of the wines. Mr. Wilson, the General Secretary of the U.K.A., said he was charging the plaintiffs with fraud, that he was still doing it. When later he was asked if he charged them with "gross fraud," he said there was no necessity for the adjective. He (Lord Justice Swinfen-Eady) was satisfied, therefore, that ordinary persons reading the words of the libel would decide that they were capable of being construed as having a defamatory meaning. Then the defendants justified the words by saying that what they alleged was true. Therefore the burden was on the defendants to establish that the claim the plaintiffs made was positively absurd. Had the defendants done that? Certainly the evidence at the trial for the plaintiffs and the defendants was diametrically opposed. The result was there was considerable evidence on both sides, and the Judge, who had the advantage of hearing and seeing the witnesses, took the view that the defendants had wholly failed to prove that the statement which the makers put forward was untrue. The learned Judge's own view was that it was true, and the plaintiffs having proved it to be true, and the defendants having failed to prove it to be untrue, or that it was so untrue as to be positively absurd, he had awarded 250*l.* damages. The damages awarded were not large. However intemperate the language used by the defendants, perhaps it was thought that it was not a case for large damages, because the defendants were a society formed to promote temperance principles, and that a moderate sum in damages would meet the justice of the case. Mr. Gordon Hewart, for the defendants, had asked for a new trial in the event of the judgment not being reversed, on the ground that Mr. Justice Bray had not sufficiently distinguished between the trade libel in respect of the disparagement of the goods and the libel on the plaintiffs personally. In his opinion, the learned Judge had thoroughly distinguished between the two, and awarded the damages for the personal libel. His Lordship commented on the fact that the defendants, in publishing in the pam-

phlet the reprint from the "British Medical Journal," did not also publish—as they should have done—the correction of their allegation in a later issue on the point of the percentage of "fresh lean beef," which the defendants said was so small as to be of no value. His Lordship said the percentage might not be a large one, but it was not so small as to be negligible or insignificant. The product might not be very highly nutritive, but it contained sufficient meat nourishment for the description which the plaintiffs gave it to be true—viz., "a really genuine nutritive meat-wine containing pure meat nourishment equivalent to 7 per cent." The appeal should therefore be dismissed, with costs.

Lord Justice Phillimore dissented. He did not think, he said, that the defendants had proved that somatose was not a valuable form of food, but the defendants had proved that the plaintiffs' product was not a really genuine nutritive meat-wine. If the plaintiffs could not secure damages for an alleged libel on their product, they should not be able to obtain damages by a side-wind. He could not agree with Mr. Justice Bray in his interpretation of the meaning of the words. In his opinion, it was not a personal libel, and the plaintiffs had not proved that it was. The alleged libel was not capable of the innuendo the plaintiffs had put upon it. He thought the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Bankes agreed with the President of the Court, and by a majority the appeals were dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Gordon Hewart intimated that there might be an appeal to the House of Lords.

Pharmacy Acts, 1868—1908.

OPIUM-SELLING BY BROKERS.

At the London Mansion House Police Court, before the Lord Mayor, on April 23, Mr. Frederick Elliott Annison, of Bowyer & Bartleet, 147 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and Mr. John Osborne, trading as Mann & Bishop, 36-37 Mincing Lane, E.C., were summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, for penalties respecting the illegal sale of opium. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., was counsel for the prosecuting Society; Mr. Annison was represented by Mr. Walter Frampton, and Mr. Osborne by Mr. J. George Joseph.

The case against Mr. Osborne was gone into first, and Mr. Joseph pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Glyn-Jones, in opening, said the offence with which defendant was charged was created by Section 17 of the 1868 Act, which laid down the conditions under which there could be a legal sale of poison. The section provides that it should be unlawful to sell any poison unless the receptacle containing the same was labelled with the name of the poison and other details, as set forth in the summons. Poisons were divided into two schedules, and the more dangerous poisons were placed in the first, and in the sale of such more precautions had to be observed. Opium was a poison in the first schedule, and therefore the requirements of the section must be fully observed. The penalty for infringement was a fine not exceeding 5*l.* for the first offence, 10*l.* for the second. Dealing with exemptions, Mr. Glyn-Jones said the Act provided that this section should not apply to exporters from Great Britain, nor to wholesale dealers selling to retail sellers, doctors, or others registered under the Act. It was for defendant to satisfy the Court that he came under the exemption clause, otherwise he had rendered himself liable to the penalty aforesaid. The facts in the case were: On March 15 a messenger from the Pharmaceutical Society called at Mr. Osborne's business premises and asked for opium. The messenger was a complete stranger—no one knew him, nor was he introduced by any person known to the firm—in fact, he was alone. The opium was given to him wrapped up in paper. He saw no entry made in the poison-book; he was not asked to sign any book. The parcel was not labelled "Poison," nor was the name of the article it contained on the wrapper. In fact, all the requirements of the section were ignored. The quantity of opium obtained in this way was 10 lb.—enough to poison five thousand people. All the precautions the law laid down for the purpose of preventing so dangerous a substance reaching the public were broken. If a person went to a chemist's or to a drug-store and asked for one grain of opium, or a pill containing one grain, he would be required to give the details referred to. This was looked upon as a very serious infringement. A man from the street, as it were, walks in, and comes out with 10 lb. of this highly dangerous poison.

Mr. George Waldo deposed to being supplied with the opium by an assistant, and the memorandum of sale produced was given him. It was for "10 lb. of hard Persian opium," for which he paid 10*l.* 5*s.* (ready money). It was done up in a parcel, which was not labelled. He (witness)

did not know Mr. Osborne or any person connected with the firm, and he was not introduced by anyone. He saw no entry made in the poison-book, nor was he asked to sign any book. The assistant asked him the name of his ship. He replied he had not got a ship, and that the opium was not for himself, but for "a friend." He had given his name when calling earlier in the day, and an address—Clonmore Street, Southfields. He took the parcel to the Pharmaceutical Society's offices, and handed it to Mr. Moon.

Cross-examined: He opened the parcel when he got to the offices of the Society. He knew the defendant was a produce-broker, and had heard that he sold by auction various drugs and products. He was not asked the name of his friend's ship.

Mr. Joseph: How did the question of ship arise?

Objection to the form of the question was taken, and Mr. Joseph asked what led up to the mention of "ship."

Mr. Waldo: I can't say exactly, of course, but I had a P. & O. cap on.

Mr. Joseph: I have no doubt you are an intelligent inquiry officer, and I ask whether that wasn't put on for the purpose of suggesting that you were an officer on board ship?

Witness hesitated, and then said he wore it sometimes when out for the Society.

Mr. Joseph: Isn't it a fraudulent act?

Witness (emphatically): Certainly not.

Mr. Joseph: Now, Mr. Seafarer, did you not say you wanted it to send away?—No.

In answer to further questions, witness said he called earlier in the day on March 15, and was told, "The gentleman who sees to those things is out." He did not give the name of Green, but gave his own name, care of Green.

Mr. Joseph: The parcel contained crude opium, raw stuff?—Yes.

Re-examined: The cap he had on was a plain peak cap. It had no name of a ship on it.

Mr. Harry Moon, Deputy-Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, deposed to receiving the parcel and opening it in the presence of the last witness. He kept it until he handed it over to be analysed.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., F.I.C., Exeter, formally proved that the stuff was opium.

By Mr. Joseph: It was crude opium.

Mr. Joseph: I submit I have no case to answer.

Mr. C. G. Douglas (Chief Clerk): Will you give the Lord Mayor the grounds for your submission?

Mr. Joseph said his contention was that his client came under the exemption clause. Opium originally was in the second part of the schedule, but in the 1908 Act was put in the first part. By a clause in Section 17 of the 1868 Act it was enacted that the provisions should not apply to exporters, to wholesale firms when supplying retailers, and to medical practitioners. This was a case where a purchase was made of such a quantity as justified the assistant in regarding it as a wholesale sale to a retailer—to an "officer"—of the crude unmanufactured article. The witness Waldo, though in re-examination he described his cap as a "peak cap," had said it was a P. & O. cap. It was obviously intended to represent that he was an officer in the P. & O. service, and it was part of the "get-up" in order to let him have opium.

The Lord Mayor said he could not uphold that contention.

Mr. Joseph: May I ask on what grounds?

The Lord Mayor: I cannot say more than that, subject to any evidence you may call, I hold there has been an infringement of the Act.

Mr. Joseph then raised a second point. This article was purchased in its crude state, and to become opium—the dangerous drug—it had to go through a great many processes in the course of manufacture. It was no more opium in that sense than gold ore was gold. The stuff they had in that parcel was not, he contended, that which was meant. People would not "bite or lick" crude opium, and it would not hurt them if they did.

Mr. Glyn-Jones was going to refer to a practice that had grown of buying opium in this way, when Mr. Joseph objected.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: If this is referred to as a trap-purchase, I can call evidence as to the fact of a growing practice.

The Lord Mayor imposed a penalty of 5*l.*, and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs.

Mr. Frampton, for Mr. Annison, remarked that, after having heard Mr. Joseph's argument and the Lord Mayor's decision thereon, his client would plead guilty, and as the Society had established a principle perhaps they would be satisfied.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I am bound to go on.

Mr. Frampton said his client's firm was one of the largest of its kind.

Mr. Joseph: My client's is as large!

Mr. Frampton: The Lord Mayor decided against you once, and I hope he will again. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Frampton said his client's firm had been dealing with opium since 1836, and from father to son the business had been carried on since that date. They had bought from and for Governments, and had handled enormous quantities of crude opium, and this transaction with Mr. Waldoch had been considered as a wholesale transaction, and the firm had no idea they were infringing any Act of Parliament. It had now been decided that they had, and they would loyally abide by the decision of that Court.

The same penalty, 5*l.*, was inflicted, but the Lord Mayor said in this case the costs would be one guinea.

Births.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

DUNNET.—At 23 Hendry Street, Bainsford, Falkirk, on April 25, the wife of David Dunnet, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MASSIE.—At The Square, Oldmeldrum, on April 21, the wife of John Massie, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

ROBINSON.—At 46 York Road, Dartford, on April 9, the wife of W. T. Robinson, Ph.C., of a son.

Marriages.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

DIXON—SLOCOMBE.—At Holy Trinity Church, Forest Row (Sussex), on April 21, Percy George Dixon, chemist and druggist, of W. H. Dixon & Sons, chemists, East Grinstead, and Hayward's Heath, to Mabel Irene, daughter of Mr. T. W. Slocombe, School House, Forest Row.

MAWER—ROBERTS.—At the English Congregational Church, Ruabon, recently, George Robert Knox Mawer, chemist and druggist, Ruabon, to Clara, daughter of the late James Roberts, Cambrian House, Church Street, Ruabon.

RIDGE—MILLER.—At Queenstown Parish Church, by the Rev. S. R. Miller, M.A., Rector of Lissadell (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. J. H. Hingston, M.A., curate of the parish, on April 15, Francis Ridge Ridge, Irish representative of S. Maw, Son & Sons, youngest son of Mr. Edward R. Ridge, Cork, to Prudence Stanley, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Miller, Cork.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

COX.—On April 21, after a short illness, Mr. William Dennis Cox, Ph.C., of J. Cox & Son, 36 Watergate, Grantham, aged sixty. Mr. Cox succeeded to the business on the death of his father in 1898. The funeral took place on April 24 at Great Gonerby, Grantham, amid many manifestations of sympathy. A large contingent of the Grantham Volunteer Training Corps was present, Mr. Cox having been a member of the Corps since its inception.

EVANS.—On April 21, Mr. William Llewelyn Evans, Ph.C., St. Davids, Pembrokeshire, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Evans was a son of the Rev. John Evans, Pontypool, and passed the Minor examination in April 1899 and the Major six months later. Previous to settling at St. Davids in 1909, he was in business at Cairncross, Glos. He took a prominent part in local affairs. By constant study he had attained a remarkable knowledge of the Welsh language, and was well versed in Welsh literature. He is survived by a widow and a son.

EWEN.—At 34 Hendrick Avenue, Wandsworth Common, on March 24, Mr. Philip Edward Ewen, sole proprietor of the firm of James Ewen & Sons, 5 Hatfield Street, Blackfriars, S.E., aged sixty-three. Mr. Ewen succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. He was a son of James Ewen, the founder of the well-known business which for so many years has supplied British pharmacists with benzoated lard, and under Mr. Ewen's direction branched out into other pharmaceutical and toilet products. He was a man of agreeable personality, who was much liked by all with whom he was associated. It seems but yesterday since we chatted pleasantly with him in our office, and in the course of the conversation he mentioned that his only son, Keith, is in the London Rifle Brigade as a lance-corporal, and is now serving in France. Mrs. Ewen and two daughters also survive the deceased gentleman.

HEDLEY.—At 44 St. Mark's Avenue, Leeds Road, Harrogate, on April 16, Mr. Alfred Robert Hedley, second son of the late Mr. Robert Hedley, chemist and druggist, 31 Coney Street, York.

HODGSON.—At St. Thomas's Hospital, London, on April 21, Mr. Beaumont Hodgson, chemist and druggist, of the R.A.M.C. Mr. Hodgson was apprenticed to Mr. Hallaway, pharmacist, Carlisle, and passed the Minor examination in January 1913.

KEALL.—At 430 Chepstow Road, Newport (Mon.), on April 15, Mr. Francis Keall, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

KEMP.—At 6 Glebe Road, Norwich, on March 24, Mr. Henry Holmes Kemp, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Kemp for many years carried on business as Botwright & Kemp at 208 Upper Street, Islington, and Junction Road, Upper Holloway, London, N.

LONEY.—At 6 Margaret Terrace, Sketty, Swansea, Mr. Joseph Frith Loney, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six.

OXLEY.—At Brant Broughton, Newark, on April 11, Mr. Harold George Oxley, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-six.

PAUL.—At Birmingham, on April 25, Mr. Ernest Paul, Ph.C., manager of the Lower Priory Laboratory of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., aged fifty-five. Mr. Paul had been for thirty-five years with Southall Bros. & Barclay, and for twenty-two years held the position of laboratory manager. He was a most skilful and expert pharmacist, especially in regard to the manufacture of galenicals. The funeral was at Lodge Hill Cemetery on April 27, and was attended by Sir Thomas Barclay, Mr. W. F. Southall, and Mr. A. W. Southall, directors of the company, with Messrs. E. W. Mann, E. C. Bennison, H. Boucher, J. V. Hurst, and many others employed by Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

PURDIE.—On April 26, Mr. William Alexander Purdie, chemist and druggist, 97 Argyle Street, Dunoon, aged forty-two. Mr. Purdie was a native of Loanhead, and passed the Minor examination twenty years ago. He was for eight years manager to Dr. Thomson, Campbeltown, before he commenced business on his own account at Dunoon five years ago.

SOWDEN.—At Bradford, on April 26, suddenly, from heart-failure and acute bronchitis, Mr. Samuel Sowden, chemist and druggist, 252 Wakefield Road, Bradford, aged eighty-two. Mr. Sowden was the oldest pharmacist in Bradford, where he commenced business before 1869 in Wakefield Road, and later purchased Mr. Foster's business at 252 Wakefield Road, trading there for over forty years. Recently he took one of his sons (Mr. Harold Sowden) into partnership, the business being carried on as S. Sowden & Son. Mr. Sowden was twice married, and is survived by Mrs. Sowden and nine children, of whom three are connected with pharmacy—Mr. Harold Sowden; Mr. Joseph Sowden, Rondebosch, Cape Town; and Mr. Norman Sowden, who is with Mr. Marmaduke Firth, Bradford. Outside of his business Mr. Sowden was a much-respected man, and took a personal interest in local pharmaceutical affairs.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re Francis Graham Lloyd (B. S. Lloyd & Co.). Merchant and Shipper, King Street, London, E.C.—The examination of this debtor was to have been held in the London Bankruptcy Court on April 23, but as the Official Receiver was not in a position to proceed, the examination was adjourned until June 11.

Deed of Arrangement.

Re Henry Colbourn Segrave, trading as Segrave Bros., 175 Kentish Town Road, and residing at 284 Queen's Road, New Cross Gate, Medical-glass Merchant and Druggists' Sundriesman.—Notice filed April 26, 1915, by Arthur C. Heyward, 4 Walbrook, E.C., C.A., that at a general meeting of creditors a resolution has been passed that he be appointed trustee in the place of A. C. Sudbury, under deed filed August 12, 1914 (*C. & D.*, August 22, 1914, p. 43).

PHARMACY is not a science by itself, like medicine, theology, jurisprudence, mathematics, and others. It is composed of parts of many sciences. It takes from botany, chemistry, medicine, and microscopy. It borrows from commercial pursuits, and demands high skill and handicraft from its disciples.—*Dr. W. C. Alpers.*

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

MR. J. B. SHATTOCK, chemist and druggist, Lancaster, has been appointed a sidesman of the Christ Church Parish, Lancaster.

MAJOR W. B. ROBINSON, Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the local Board of Guardians.

MR. WILLIAM EDMONDSON, of Edmondson & Vogt, chemists, Highgate, Kendal, has been re-elected Chairman of the local Board of Guardians.

MR. WILLIAM ARKLE, chemist and druggist, Lancaster, has been appointed Vicar's Warden of Christ Church Parish, Lancaster. Mr. Arkle has been a Warden for over twenty years.

At the installation-meeting of the Lodge of Good Fellowship 3655, held at Paganne's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, London, W., on April 21, Bro. John Keall was appointed Organist. Wor. Bro. T. Coulson and Bro. A. J. Chater were present as visitors. Bro. A. R. Arrowsmith, Bro. E. A. Atkins, Bro. S. H. Carr, and Bro. G. A. Tocher were also present as members of the Lodge.

MR. GLENNY WATT, L.R.A.M. (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), has just taken the Associateship Degree of the Royal College of Music (A.R.C.M.). Mr. Watt has also received a letter from Sir Alexander McKenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, offering the representation of that Institution for Bombay and Presidency, but Mr. Watt has had to decline the honour. He sails by the *Walmer Castle* on May 1 on the business of his company.

THE group here depicted consists of gentlemen connected with the business of C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., wholesale druggists, etc., Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E. Their combined service with the company totals 342 years. From left to right they are: *Top row*, Messrs. Fryatt (50), Taylor (51), Nash (43), Curtis (51), Hunt (27); *front row*, Messrs. H. W. Harrie (27), R. H. Cooke (29), A. P. Philpott (32), S. R. Collis (32). The figures in parentheses represent the number of years that they have been associated with the business. The directors of the company recently entertained them to dinner on the occasion of



Messrs. Curtis and Taylor entering the fifty-first years of their service, which they commenced as errand-boys, and worked themselves up to be heads of their departments. All were present except Messrs. Harrie and Philpott. Mr. Collis presided, and Mr. Cooke was in the vice-chair. The only toasts were "The Firm" and "The Guests." Mr. Collis proposed the toasts, and in so doing congratulated the firm on having so many men sticking to the business for so many years, and congratulated the guests on sticking to the firm, thus proving that instead of being "too old at forty," they were "still running" at sixty. A very happy evening was spent.

GERMANY is the principal user of artificial silk, although the fundamental discoveries upon which the manufacture is based are largely due to French and English chemists.—*Professor P. F. Frankland.*

Trade Notes.

THYMOL in white crystals is offered by Mr. W. Woollett, 47-51 King William Street, London, E.C.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD., Battersea, S.W., have introduced an excellent new line of toilet-soap to sell at 3d. per tablet, and a bargain at that.

"DAILY MAIL" advertisements have acquired a special value from the point of view of the manufacturer who is introducing new articles. This is referred to in our advertisement columns.

THEOBROMINE.—The Societeit voor Chemische Industrie Katwijk, Katwijk-aan-Zee, Holland, advertise in this issue theobromine and theobromine sodio-salicylate. The latter is the chemical equivalent of diuretin.

"DON'T BE A CHEMIST."—If we needed dispensing-labels, we would ask a Suttley & Silverlock representative to call and explain what the principals mean by the quotation from their striking advertisement in this issue.

ERASMIC LIST.—The new price-list and catalogue of the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington, is now ready. The company invite applications for the list, and for particulars of an offer regarding window-display materials.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—Thomas Powell, Ltd., the manufacturers of this well-known preparation, announce that, owing to the premises at 1 Albion Place, Blackfriars, coming down, they have removed to 85 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

WAR-TIME SHOFFITING is brought within the reach of all chemists by Philip Josephs & Sons, 93 Old Street, London, E.C., who have attractive and beautifully finished show-cases ready for despatch. Some are illustrated in their advertisement this week.

PRANA SPARKLETS.—Aerators, Ltd., "Prana" Sparklet Works, Upper Edmonton, London, N., state in their advertisement special reasons why chemists should push the sale of sparklet goods at the present time. An offer is made of a special rebate in return for a window-show.

THE "C. & D." DOSE-TABLES for students of pharmacy have been out of print for some time. We now have a new edition ready. The tables now include the doses in imperial and metric terms side by side, also metric equivalents and atomic weights. The whole forms a vest-pocket book, which can be obtained, post free, for 4d. from the Book Department, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE P.A.T.A. PROTECTED LIST for April contains the following additions: Alvina Crème de Beauté; Cleaver's soaps and preparations (additional); E. Cook & Co., Ltd., soaps and preparations (additional); Dearborn preparations (additional); Evans' formagene solution (four sizes); Pritchard & Constance's specialities; Sanitas spray-producer; and Tozana hair-food (additional size). The month's alterations in price are: Aquaperia, Bishop's Vichy, Kissingen, salicylate of soda and potassium bicarbonate group of preparations; urohexoids; Carmick's kinazyme tablets (two sizes); Cleaver's soaps and preparations; E. Cook & Co., Ltd., soaps and preparations; Erasmic Co., Ltd., Peerless and Elite soaps; Greenwich lemonade (two sizes); and Tozana hair-food (three sizes).

BRITISH NEO-SALVARSAN.—It is well known that the difficulties involved in the manufacture of salvarsan and neo-salvarsan are such as to tax severely the resources of the manufacturers, and therefore it is all the more to the credit of the British licensees, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., that their chemical-works have mastered all the difficulties involved. Some time ago the Kharsivan brand of salvarsan was placed on the market, and now it is announced that the Neo-Kharsivan brand of neo-salvarsan is being produced in commercial quantities. It should be added that these products have to pass severe biological tests approved by the Board of Trade, and there can be no question of the absolute identity of the British products with those formerly supplied from Germany. "Neo-Kharsivan" possesses the same advantages over salvarsan which are claimed for neo-salvarsan of German manufacture, and it is employed in the same manner and dosage. There are six strengths: 0.15 gram, 0.3 gram, 0.45 gram, 0.6 gram, 0.75 gram, and 0.9 gram, each dose being issued in a hermetically sealed tube. Although supplies are for the moment insufficient to meet the demands, it is not to be doubted that the scientific and material resources of the makers will soon enable them to cope with the demand.

TUBERCULIN-SUPPLY.—When war broke out the supply of German tuberculin preparations to this country ceased. It happened, however, that the Wimpole Institute had just completed a series of researches on the methods of making

tuberculin, and were thus able to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the cessation of supplies from Germany. It is necessary, however, that medical men should know that supplies are still obtainable. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., has sent us particulars and samples of the various kinds which the Institute can supply. These are:

"Old Tuberculin."

"Old Tuberculin, A.F." (albumose-free).

"Tuberculin M." This somewhat resembles "Tuberculin T.R." or "New Tuberculin," but distinct improvements are claimed for it; it is highly polyvalent, and so far as clinical tests go appears to be capable of inciting a high production of immune bodies.

Bacillary Emulsion, "B.E.," which differs from the German make only in its high polyvalency.

The samples we have seen are of "human" type, but bovine strain can also be supplied. These tuberculin are sent out in vials of 1 c.c. It is satisfactory to note that in future this country will not need to obtain tuberculin from Germany, as all the requirements can be fully met by the home-manufactured preparations.

KAY BROTHERS, LTD., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport, are makers of "Viper," "Fly-sac," and "Vampire" fly-catchers.



The "Viper" is in the form of a roll-up band, and is supplied in two widths, 2 in. and 4 in.; the "Fly-sac" is also a band fly-catcher, while the "Vampire" is of a particularly ingenious spiral type. These fly-catchers are well made, neat, clean, easy to handle, and of proved effectiveness. The makers inform us that there is never leakage in the boxes, and that they keep well, so that each fly-catcher can be handed out to a customer without fear of complaint. The goods are promptly delivered, and they are well advertised to the public. In their series of advertisements, com-

mencing in this number, the company illustrate these fly-catchers, and invite applications for samples from chemists who are about to lay in stocks for the coming season.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., are well known the world over as distillers of essential oils for use in perfumery and for pharmaceutical purposes, and, in view of the stoppage of supplies from the large German essential-oil distilleries, their announcement in this number is of special interest. They are particularly well placed for all essential oils, not only those distilled in their own works ("Allen's English"), but also oils from France, Sicily, and other parts of the world. They have direct connections with, and regular importations from, these countries, thus ensuring adequate supplies of the finest products. We have examined some of these oils: they are of excellent colour and delightful bouquet, the odours being fragrant and true. All oils are carefully tested in the firm's laboratory before being taken into stock, which ensures the high standard of quality associated with the name of Allen being maintained; and a special check is in use in their stock-rooms, so that only oils passed as satisfactory can be sent out. Special mention must be made of the *rose simile* and *jasmine simile* oils produced by the firm. These are remarkably true in odour, and are excellent substitutes for the natural oils. Samples of these products and quotations are always at buyers' disposal. The firm have produced a finely executed three-colour block illustrating their products; this will be incorporated in their price-list.

Gazette.

Bankruptcy Acts.

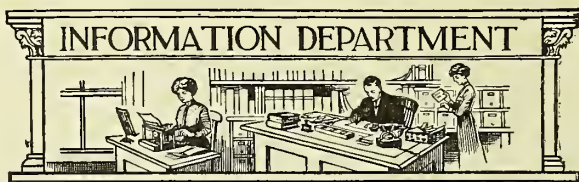
RECEIVING ORDERS.

LUNN, H. N., 402 Victoria Street and Dalkeith, Weelsby Road, Great Grimby, chemist.

WILLIS, A. (trading as A. Willis & Co.), 79 High Street, Skipton, Yorks, aerated-water manufacturer and tobacconist.

ADJUDICATION.

WILLIS, A. (trading as A. Willis & Co.), 79 High Street, Skipton, Yorks, aerated-water manufacturer and tobacconist.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: 3627 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 79/39. Brondum's freckle-soap. | 82/50. "Astral" disinfectant. |
| 78/74. Fleming's "Patholia." | 81/33. Iso-butyl-chloral: suppliers. |
| 78/740. "Kismol" tablets. | 81/25. Pine bath-tablets: makers. |
| 78/70. "Tobal" atomiser (Simpson Rubber Co., of U.S.A.). | 83/72. "Laxatose": supply. |
| 78/700. Lead combs. | 83/73. "Promalit": suppliers. |
| 79/61. "Klero" hair-removing outfit. | 85/34. "Comet" suspensory bandages. |
| 80/61. "Urada" tablets. | 85/33. "La Reine de Creme" (Lesquendieau, Edinburgh) (in 6s. sizes). |
| 72/66. Rennetina: supply. | 85/26. "Para Gum" for coating stoppers to prevent stickiness. |
| 81/72. "Beta-quinol" (for the hair). | 85/27. Malonal: supply. |
| 80/16. "Balsam of Gambil," or "Balsam of Gambul" (for scabies). | 85/28. Glycolactogen: makers. |
| 82/39. "Peerless" blackhead-remover. | |

See also "War Wants Exchange" in the Coloured Supplement.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Amidopyrin (for Russia), 68/201 | "King Clip" nail-clippers, 66/104 |
| Aniline oil, 73/11 | Laminaria tents, 74/69 |
| Artaud's perfumes, 69/64 | Lanoline (British makers), 66/39 |
| Battle's bromidia, 70/9 | Mennen's talcum powder, 75/60 |
| "Berset" shaving-cream, 70/8 | Metallic tubes (for Switzerland), 65/30 |
| Bourjois's face-powder, 69/632 | Methyl alcohol, 77/14 |
| Caffeine (for Russia), 68/20 | Methyl salicylate, 75/63 |
| Camel-hair brushes (British), 72/11, (French), 74/69 | Methyloids, 75/18 |
| Castoroids, 69/55 | "Mikado" toilet-paper (for America), 40/1 |
| Chemical glassware, 70/25 | Morphine muriate (for Russia), 68/205 |
| Chicory-grinders, 70/69 | Morrison's asthma-cure, 16/50 |
| "Chinese Floating Soap," 75/10 | Morse's Indian root pills, 23/26 |
| Cobb's "Own" perfume, 51/60 | Muriatic acid, makers, 72/65 |
| Codeine phosphate (Russian inquiry), 68/202 | Nemakol, 71/33 |
| Combination fluid pessaries, 61/7 | Neurozone, 66/59 |
| Containers for invalid-food, 40/13 | Newton Mason's cough-liquor, 69/631 |
| Contrite's extract of nut galls, 38/57 | Nut-galls (importers), 68/71 |
| Covered pots, 77/14 | "Polita" polishes, 61/47 |
| Creasol, 75/73 | Porcelain crucibles (British makers), 257/44 |
| Crêpe bandages, 68/45 | Propaesin, 71/35 |
| Davy's Diamond cement, 43/50 | Pyridine, 61/53 |
| Decorated tin boxes, 50/32 | Quebracho extract (for Russia), 68/207 |
| Dental showcase, 64/25 | Quicksilver (for Japan), 66/25 |
| Durana plaster, 63/47 | "Radio" razors, 66/1 |
| Eosolent compound, 75/74 | Rubber brushes, 74/39 |
| Elliman's embrocation, 75/54 | Salol, 75/62 |
| Flowers of oxzoin, 75/18 | Samariter, 56/62 |
| Gessler's headache-wafers, 72/32 | Sanatogen type products, 60/11 |
| Gibson's gout and rheumatic pills, 43/50 | Santonin (for France), 36/11 |
| Gum acacia (for Osaka), 66/250 | Savon Dentaire (for dental plates), 43/23 |
| Guyose, 76/11 | Schnee's apparatus for ionisation, 76/68 |
| Himrod's asthma-powder, 69/63 | Sedresol, 71/34 |
| Hydrocresol, 55/57 | Sternau's stoves (London agents), 70/25 |
| Hydroxylamine hydrochloride, 9/7 | Sulphume, 61/1 |
| Hypodermic needles (makers), 55/68, 58/27 | Tablet-bottles screw-caps (for Holland), 45/57 |
| Teilma, 75/540 | Tablet-machinery (for France), 36/22 |
| Jackel's cream, 69/630 | |
| Jam-jars (metal screw caps), 66/13 | |
| Kidney-plasters (for Australia), makers, 74/4 | |

See also "War Wants Exchange" in the Coloured Supplement.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The British Empire

has grown enormously since the *C. & D.* first appeared, in 1859, and it is more likely to go on growing than to shrink when the war is over. British trade will certainly expand, and your capital Colonial Number comes in good time to keep our exporters on the alert for fresh outlets. If one may judge by what one reads, South America would seem to be about the most promising field. The Germans have been extraordinarily active there for many years past, and have, I understand, had it pretty much to themselves. There can be little doubt that when the present war is over a trade-war of unexampled keenness will follow, and it will not do for us to content ourselves with merely defending what we already have. We must be as aggressive as our rivals, though we need be neither as bitter nor as unscrupulous as we have reason to think they will be. It would be better to be defeated by Germany than to conquer by her methods; and, although it is beginning to look as if friendly relations between us in the near future are impossible, we must fight her without passion. Hatred and anger are even more disturbing to the mental balance than excessive trustfulness, and we shall need all our wits in the struggle that is before us. Reading your article on the Imperial Institute, I could not but ask myself whether we pharmacists familiarise ourselves sufficiently with the larger aspects of British commerce? How many of us have visited the Institute, or have any idea of what it has to show us even in our own comparatively narrow groove of business? I do not know a more interesting or, for a pharmacist, a more instructive exhibition in London. An hour spent there may teach us more of the raw materials of pharmacy than we sometimes learn in a year in our own shops.

"Now then, Youngster,

you've no call to be a-chalking that wall, but if you must do a sum you might as well do it right." This was the advice given by "Punch" to Benjamin Disraeli some fifty years ago, and I am tempted to address it to the gentlemen who are responsible for the compilation of the amazing tables published in your last issue as an illustration of the medical evidence on the Drug Tariff. Of course, I can offer no objection to these arithmetical enthusiasts doing their little sums, but when the results of their labours are offered as "evidence," we surely have a right to expect that the sums will be done correctly. I have taken the trouble to calculate from the data given the cost-price of eight of the ten drugs taken as examples, and in six of the eight the answers shown in one table are hopelessly wrong, the average error being over 15 per cent.; in one case the figure was 25 per cent. out, and, strangely enough, the errors in five cases were against pharmacists, and in only one case in our favour. Judging from this little experience of medical arithmetic, I have not the least doubt that 80 per cent. of the figures in the other tables are quite as far wrong, and no thinking man ought to place the slightest reliance on such work.

The Reason of the Doctors' Attack on the Tariff

is not far to seek; it is an act of reprisal. Stimulated by Mr. Masterman, we have recently put Regulation 40 into active operation against them, and now they retaliate; it is, as the Germans say, an offensive-defensive movement. Its injustice and, coming from such a quarter, its essential unreasonableness are apparent; but we must not let it go unchallenged. Admitting for argument's sake that our profit, normally 30, occasionally amounts to 300 per cent., this is only a very rare occurrence, and it can only be on very small transactions that the higher profit is made. How is it with our assailants? They get full fees for scores of patients they never attend, and for many more they see but rarely, and these make it worth their while to expend time and trouble on the minority

out of all proportion to what they receive on their account alone. With us the case is reversed. The fact that we do occasionally get a larger profit on some small things makes it worth our while to accept what is often not much more than a bare working profit on the bulk of our work. When it is added that we spend money as well as time and trouble, and have to wait some time before we get it back, the comparison is a fair one. I wish as fair a one could be made of the pay we and the doctors respectively get for the work we do! The practical point, however, is that we and they are at war, and shall be so as long as we have the responsibility of bringing their extravagance home to them. This arrangement was certain to make trouble; as I have long insisted, there is not a good word to be said for it, and it must be made clear that we will not continue to work under it.

Barley-water,

which figures so largely in your interesting and timely article on "Kingly Beverages," though it was not (as you say) official with us *per se* until 1746, is as old as Hippocrates, with whom it was in great favour. He seems to have combined it with oxymel, and with vinegar alone, so that barley-water with lemon-juice, sweetened or otherwise, is an ancient drink in a very slightly altered form. Gerard says that Cyrus gave his soldiers barley-water, but I have not been able to find any confirmation of this. It is, however, mentioned by Aristophanes, by Varro, and Pliny, and other well-known writers, both Greek and Roman, as a recognised drink. Hippocrates calls both peeled barley and the drink made from it *ptisane*, and by this name the latter was usually known. Trevisa, in his version of Bartholomaeus Anglicus (1398), says: "Of barlich ischeled (shelled) and isode in water is a medicinable drinke ymade that phisicians clepen Thisan"; and in Elyot's "Castle of Helthe" we are told that "ptisanes are none other than pure barley, braied in a morter, and sodden in water." Frequently other ingredients were added, and Phaer, in 1544, gives a form for one very closely resembling the decoctum hordei co. of our Pharmacopoeia, to which you refer, containing, as it does, barley, liquorice, prunes, and fennel. Later ptisanes sometimes had no barley at all in them, as, for instance, Fuller's purging ptisan. The "typical" ptisan was, however, preserved in our aqua hordeata of 1746. The earlier decoctum pectorale was founded on the compound preparations, and was more composite than most of them, having originally eleven ingredients. When it appeared as decoctum hordei co. these were reduced to four—barley, figs, liquorice-root, and raisins. Is it possible that the good times of which Garth sings in "The Dispensary" are about to return?—

"Thrice happy were those Golden Days of old,
When, dear as Burgundy, Ptisanes were sold."

"Price,"

says Mr. Casson in his book "The Axioms of Business," is "total cost *plus* profit." What is total cost? The cost of carrying on business—that is, rent and working-expenses, time, inevitable losses of various kinds, including depreciation of stock, interest on capital, and so on—must be added to actual cost-price in estimating this, and the proportion of direct to indirect cost varies with every business. To buy cheaply really includes keeping expenses as low as is compatible with efficiency, but a false economy is possible both in buying and in management. The difficulty in fixing the total cost of any article consists in determining what proportion of the incidental expenses it should bear; but this difficulty is not so great as that of fixing the selling-price, which is a matter not only of cost but of policy. It may be good policy at times to price things abnormally low, as baits, or because they have an unusually quick sale; but to cut prices (whatever the commodity) greatly below those of our neighbours is rarely, if ever, good policy. Mr. Casson appears to be emphatic on this point. I have not read his book, for, true to his principles, he sells it at a price (10s. net) which I cannot afford, and what I have been saying must not be taken as from him; but I gather from reviews that he considers undercutting a sign of weakness.

SANITAS

A WORD OF WARNING.

In view of the present congested state of the Railways, the Trade generally, and especially the Wholesale Trade, are advised to maintain larger "SANITAS" stocks, and to order supplies as far in advance as possible, so as to avoid the delay and inconvenience which may otherwise be incurred.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.

THYMOL

(GERMAN)

BEST WHITE CRYSTALS

IN 28 lb. LOTS.

W. WOOLLETT,

47-51 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

"MILK OF MAGNESIA"

(Registered Trade Mark)

(PHILLIPS')

For special terms apply to THE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO.,
(See page 9, 3rd issues.) 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C.

Finest ARROWROOT	10d. lb.	Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10d. lb.
BICARB. SODA	13/- cwt.	2 oz. and 4 oz. sticks	
Finest Extra Special		LIQUORICE POWDER	7d & 1/1b.
BORACIC ACID		No. 1 Finest Pure	
POWDER Finest	46/- cwt.	FULLER'S EARTH	13/- cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure		(Light Colour)	
CRUSHED LINSEED	22/- cwt.	"PYLITNA" POWDERS	27/- per doz
No Oil Extracted			P.A.T.A. 2/9
No. 2 Pure		Genuine remedy for Piles. Special terms	
CRUSHED LINSEED	21/- cwt.	for Co-operation, Counter Shows, &c.	
No Oil Extracted		3 extra free boxes with order for 1 doz.	
Best Cleaned LINSEED	22/- cwt.	Also 1 extra free box for Cash with order	
Cre. m of Tartar: Citric Acid; Tartaric		No. 1 Finest Light Pure	23/- cwt.
Acid; Powdered Nitre at current prices		PRECIP. CHALK	
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S.	19/- cwt.	Finest Pure	23/- cwt.
Purified, Clean, and Dry		STARCH POWDER	
FLOWERS OF SUL-	18/- cwt.	Finest Pure TOILET	32/- cwt.
PHUR , Finest English		OATMEAL SPECIAL	
Ditto Foreign	17/-		

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London for allowance made for distances beyond on orders of 1 cwt. and upwards. Terms: Less 2 1/2 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

BRITISH ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Rd.,
LAMBETH, S.E.

Index Folio 536

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.



LONDON, N.W., & EDINBURGH

"A revolution in the art of Urine Testing."—Medical Press & Circular.

ENDOLYTIC TUBES

"The Laboratory in the Waistcoat Pocket."

Wholesale Terms on application to the Sole Proprietors:

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., Ltd., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

Editorial Articles.

Pharmacists in the R.A.M.C.

We have on more than one occasion recently commented on the unsatisfactory treatment accorded to pharmacists in the Royal Army Medical Corps as regards promotion and the non-pharmaceutical nature of the duties assigned to them. We have, from time to time, received complaints from men serving in the Corps, and our inquiries show that a real grievance exists, so that it seems desirable to call attention to the facts. For the present purpose pharmacists who have enlisted in the hope that their pharmaceutical knowledge would be utilised may be classified as follows:

- (a) Specially enlisted civilian dispensers.
- (b) Pharmacists serving in Territorial R.A.M.C. units.
- (c) Pharmacists who have enlisted in the Regular R.A.M.C. for the duration of the war.

Men of the first class were enlisted under a special Army Order issued by the War Office authorities on August 4 for the enlistment of 150 civilian dispensers at 2l. 2s. per week, all found, with a special bonus of 5l. on enlistment and a similar bonus on discharge, in addition to any war gratuity given to the troops at the end of the war. They were required to possess the Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society, or the Assistants' certificate of the Society of Apothecaries of London or Dublin, or to produce a certificate from a medical practitioner or a chemist that they had performed the duties of dispensers during the last three years. The required number was forthcoming in a few days, and the special Army Order was withdrawn. The great majority of the men who were thus enlisted are pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, or unqualified chemists' assistants. They were gradually drafted to the home military hospitals, field or base hospitals for overseas service, or to hospital ships as the units for these were made up. In a few cases they were promoted to non-commissioned rank on joining their units, but the majority are still serving as privates. As showing the difficulty of securing promotion, we quote from a letter received from a specially enlisted dispenser now serving at one of the base hospitals in France:

"We rank as privates, although we have all made endeavours to secure sergeants' stripes. It is simply a matter of luck which unit you are in and what kind of officers you have. When one tries to have the question of rank looked into the answer is usually, 'What do you want with stripes? They wouldn't do you any good. You wouldn't get a single penny more pay for them.'"

We may ask, if some colonels make their specially enlisted dispensers sergeants, why should not every colonel do the same? In one case which has come under our notice a specially enlisted dispenser who was given the rank of sergeant by his commanding officer was reduced to the ranks on the arrival of a senior officer to take charge of the hospital because, he was told, "there is no authority to promote specially enlisted civilian dispensers." Both officers agreed that the dispenser in question was deserving of the rank of sergeant, but the senior officer decided that he must be reduced for the reason stated. We are of opinion that the officer was wrong in his ruling, and that the War Office authorities contemplated that specially enlisted civilians who proved competent to hold non-commissioned rank should be promoted. In support of this we quote paragraph 13 of the special Army Order above referred to, which reads:

"All men (*i.e.*, specially enlisted civilians) will be enlisted as privates. Should any men while serving be promoted, and become non-commissioned officers, they will be allowed to draw the Army rates of pay and allowances if more advantageous."

We think there is sufficient justification in the above paragraph for any officer to exercise his discretion and promote men who show that they are competent to hold non-commissioned rank. As to the duties assigned to the specially enlisted dispensers, these men take their share in what little dispensing there is to do, but their work consists mostly in issuing medical stores, etc., besides which they have a multitude of other duties, from photographic work to scrubbing floors. We are informed by one who has had the experience that when the floor of a dispensary or a ward is to be scrubbed it is rather remarkable how often a specially enlisted dispenser is found to do it. We are afraid that the explanation of this is to be found in the fact that some of the regular R.A.M.C. non-commissioned officers, jealous of the fact that the specially enlisted dispensers are more highly paid than they are, lose no opportunity of "taking it out of them" by telling them off for such work. The only way to overcome this would be to promote all properly qualified specially enlisted dispensers to the rank of sergeant. In the case of pharmacists serving in Territorial units of the R.A.M.C. the conditions are not quite so bad. The dispensers attached to Territorial General Hospitals have mostly been promoted to be sergeants, and, in one case at least, the senior pharmacist of one of the London Territorial General Hospitals has been promoted to the rank of staff-sergeant for good work. In Territorial Field Ambulances the conditions are slightly different, because in these units first-aid work is of greater importance than dispensing. Where, however, the men have cared to make themselves efficient in the work, they have usually been promoted to non-commissioned rank, but promotion, as a rule, has been slower than in the case of the General Hospitals. In the case of pharmacists who have enlisted in the regular R.A.M.C. for the duration of the war (Kitchener's Army), the conditions are less satisfactory. Their duties vary from those of ward orderlies and attendants in radiography and electro-therapeutic work to those of dispensers and operating-room attendants, and their pay is that of ordinary R.A.M.C. privates (1s. 2d. per day).

with the addition, in some cases, of Corps pay bringing the remuneration up to 1s. 6d. per day. When detailed to a General Hospital, the dispenser in charge is usually given the rank of sergeant, but the other two dispensers of the hospital remain as privates. Where, however, the men have taken the trouble to make themselves efficient in sanitary work, or to acquire special knowledge of some particular section of the work of the R.A.M.C., they have, as a rule, had little difficulty in securing promotion. We may add that, to their credit, there are few grumblers among the pharmacists serving in the R.A.M.C. Most of them are only too willing to turn their hands to the work that falls to them, recognising that they are serving their country in time of need. The conditions under which they serve are, however, unsatisfactory to them as pharmacists. It is, of course, too much to expect that the whole question of commissions for pharmacists in the R.A.M.C. can be gone into by the War Office authorities at a time like the present; that is a question which must be left to the future. But we think that the deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society to the military authorities which Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is arranging should strongly press that all qualified pharmacists serving in the R.A.M.C. should be promoted to the rank of sergeant. The men themselves would be satisfied with such a concession.

When the late Mr. James Brett Guyer served as a dispenser in the Crimean War his work was mostly that of a storekeeper, and he was given the rank and pay of a captain. That is a precedent which should not be forgotten, especially in regard to the higher positions in R.A.M.C. ranks among those who are associated with surgeons in medical administration.

Effect of the War on Contracts.

THE Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915, which recently received the Royal Assent, was framed to provide machinery for obtaining an authoritative answer to the perplexing question: What is the effect of the war upon the rights or liabilities of the parties under a written contract entered into, before the outbreak of war, between a British subject and an enemy? The expression "enemy" is defined in the Act as any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in an enemy country. The Act applies only to cases where the plaintiff is entitled to bring an action in the High Court, and provides for the institution of proceedings in cases where it is impossible to effect service of the writ of summons upon the enemy defendant in the usual manner. Upon the hearing of the case the Judge will grant a declaration as to the plaintiff's position. The Lord Chief Justice would nominate some particular Judge to deal with applications under the Act, and it is expected that when three or four illustrative cases have been decided the doubts which are still entertained in many commercial quarters will be solved in some measure. To what extent traders will avail themselves of the provisions of the Act remains to be seen, but we anticipate that the risk of having to defray the costs of the necessary proceedings will induce those whose contractual interests are not excessive to leave the solution of their difficulties to the future.

Urotropine Trade-mark.

THE Board of Trade has decided to avoid the trade-mark "Urotropine" (No. 215652) which was registered by the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin. We may recall that application for avoidance

or suspension of the mark was made by Mr. H. S. Wellcome last year. The hearing took place at the Patent Office on September 18, and was adjourned for six months, as it was contended that there was ample stock of urotropine in this country. The adjourned hearing took place on March 3, when it was shown that the stocks of the drug had become exhausted. It is interesting to note that in the case of urotropine no question is involved of an expired patent, as was the case with the aspirin, lysol, metol, and glycin trade-marks. The ground upon which the avoidance has been decided is probably that the applicant convinced the Board of Trade that it is "the name, or the only practicable name, of an article manufactured in accordance with a known process or a formula which has been published, or is well known in the trade" (see *C. & D.*, November 14, p. 53). To prevent misunderstanding it is as well to reiterate that "avoidance" in the sense of the Patents, Trade-marks, and Designs (Temporary Rules) Acts means absolute cancellation, although the Board of Trade reserves to itself the right to restore the mark hereafter if any good reason could be shown why it should take that course. This reservation is in accordance with justice, but we may add that the possibilities that avoided marks will ever be restored again are exceedingly remote, and the trade may use avoided marks as being public property.

A Timely Suggestion,

DR. JOHN WISHART states in the "British Medical Journal," in view of the call to offer their services for part-time military work, that many medical men will have to alter the methods of conducting their practices. In doing so, he asks, would it not be wise to make such alterations permanent, so that instead of existing as slaves medical men might have a little pleasure in living? One of the changes which he suggests is that medical men cease dispensing entirely and make patients bear the chemists' charges. He has proved this to work well. The British public, he adds, are in a mood to fall in with changes at the present time, even although they do grumble at having to pay the chemist a reasonable fee. We hope Dr. Wishart's suggestion will be taken up. England and Wales are peculiar among civilised nations in regard to doctors' dispensing. It is a relic of the days of apothecaries, who as medical practitioners had to depend for their remuneration almost solely upon the medicine they supplied, whereas physicians prescribed as a rule, and dispensed only in emergencies. Chemists are feeling the results in Insurance Act prescribing. The apothecary class of practitioners, having accustomed their patients to use the maximum of medicine, continue this practice at the expense of a Drug Fund which is based upon the more rational and cheaper habits of the physician class. It will take a long time to reconcile these two principles of practice, but it is one of the objects of the Departmental Committee to help on the reconciliation, and Dr. Wishart's suggestion is an additional help towards the consummation—getting rid of the apothecary taint.

Testing Fine Chemicals.

AMONG the steps which are being taken to enable British manufacturers to recover the trade in fine chemicals may be mentioned the work undertaken by the Councils of the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts in regard to chemicals required for analytical purposes. The capacity of British manufacturers to supply the great majority of analytical reagents in a sufficient degree of purity is already established, and the Councils appointed a Committee to draw up a list

of reagents for analytical purposes with indications of the standards of purity required for analytical work. This Committee consisted of Professor R. Meldola, Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, Professor A. W. Crossley, Mr. Bernard Dyer, Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. J. T. Hewitt, Mr. E. Hinks, Mr. C. A. Hill, Professor W. R. E. Hodgkinson, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, Sir W. A. Tilden, Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. E. White, and the Hon. Secretaries of the Society of Public Analysts and the Registrar of the Institute of Chemistry. This Committee has now issued a booklet of thirty-nine pages, entitled "List of Reagents for Analytical Purposes, with Notes indicating the Standards of Purity regarded as necessary for Analytical Work," which is founded upon Krauch's "Testing of Chemical Reagents for Purity," the report of the Sub-Commission appointed by the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, and Mr. Edmund White's "Analytical Reagents, Standards and Tests." It is urged by the Committee that in future chemists requiring chemicals for analytical purposes should refrain from ordering foreign products until satisfied that British manufacturers are unable to meet the requirements of chemists. All materials which bear the letters "A.R." (Analytical Reagent) will be understood to conform to the standards given in the list published by the Committee. It is hoped that the practice of ordering and using British fine chemicals will be so firmly established that it will survive on the resumption of peace conditions, and thus enable British manufacturers to maintain the supply of analytical reagents as part of the permanent trade of this country. The list, which gives concise indications of the physical and chemical tests to which the various reagents should conform, can be obtained from the Registrar of the Institute of Chemistry, 39 Russell Square, London, W.C.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

FIEFIELD MAGNESITE AND REFRACTORIES CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Secretary, L. Rowell, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C.

STERLING AUTOMATIC BRUSH CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are S. R. Hare (chairman), E. J. Hare, A. J. Gupwell, H. A. Sitwell, F. H. Sterling, and F. Buckler. Solicitors: Ward, Bowie, Porter & Co., 7 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

FREDERICK MAYNARD & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of glass-bottles, syringes, chloroform-bottles, graduated measures, etc. The first directors are A. A. Hall and F. Maynard. R.O., 2 and 3 Eldon Street, London, E.C.

HYPOZONE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To make and sell bleaching and disinfecting powders and solutions of all kinds. The first directors are J. E. Mellwaine, T. W. Houghton, J. S. F. McCance, and A. D. Mellwaine. Solicitors: Carson & McDowell, 19 Eustace Street, Dublin.

NOLABO POLISH CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on by F. H. Graydon in Blackpool and elsewhere as the "Nolabo Polish Co." and to carry on the business, *inter alios*, of chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, etc. F. H. Graydon, St. Annes-on-Sea, is the first director. R.O., 34 Birley Street, Blackpool.

CLAYTON BROTHERS (FRANCE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To sell beverages manufactured by Clayton Brothers, of Pimlico and Kingston-on-Thames, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, etc., in Europe. The first directors are E. F. Wyer, H. E. Wyer, and E. Wyer. R.O., 43 Rutland Street, Pimlico, S.W.

DURING the period that antipyrin was protected by patent it was sold at 6*l.* per kilo., while on the expiration of the patent the price was reduced to 1*l.* per kilo., which still allows a good margin of profit.—*Professor P. F. Frankland.*

Inventions

Which have Become Public Property.

XII.

[Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 24.]

Tanocol.

Compound of tannin and gelatin. Used in diarrhoea.

TRADE-MARK: No. 217352 ("No claim for 'Tan'"), registered in 1899 by the Actiengesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation, Berlin. Registration renewed in 1912.

PATENT: No. 11061 of 1898, "New Pharmaceutical Compound of Gelatin and Tannin," granted to the above-named company. The patent became void in the ninth year.

The method of preparation is thus given in the specification:

A 5-per-cent. solution of tannic acid is stirred into a 1-per-cent. solution of gelatin, and the precipitate formed is filtered off, washed free from acid, and pressed. The cake is coarsely ground and dried at the ordinary temperature, until a sample does not melt when heated in a water-bath. The mass is then ground to powder, and completely dried at 100° C. The product may be finally sterilised by heating it to a temperature of not more than 150° C.

Tolpyrin.

P.-tolylidimethylpyrazolon. Antipyretic and in rheumatism and neuralgia.

TRADE-MARK: The word "Tolpyrin" *per se* is not registered, but in 1893 the word Tolpyrin in hollow type with signature across the word was registered (168394) by J. D. Riedel, 12 and 13 Gerichtstrasse, Berlin. Registration was renewed in 1906.

PATENT: No. 19329 of 1892, granted to L. F. Riedel and H. Thoms, Berlin. The patent became void in the fourth year.

The process of making tolpyrin is described in the monograph on "Tolysal."

Tolysal.

P.-tolylidimethylpyrazolon salicylate. Antipyretic and antirheumatic.

TRADE-MARK: The word "Tolysal" *per se* is not registered, but in 1893 the word Tolysal in hollow type with signature across the word was registered (168233) by J. D. Riedel, 12 and 13 Gerichtstrasse, Berlin. Registration was renewed in 1906.

PATENT: No. 19329 of 1892, "A New Compound or Derivative of P.-tolylidimethylpyrazolon and Process for Obtaining the Same," granted to L. F. Riedel and Hermann Thoms, Berlin. The patent became void in the fourth year.

The process of making "salicylate of P.-tolylidimethylpyrazolon, also called tolalsal," given in the specification is as follows:

Mix 1.25 kilo. of *p*-tolylhydrazin with 1.5 kilo. of acetoacetic ether, thereby causing a rise of temperature and separation of water, which is scooped off. Heat the residue on the water-bath for about three hours. There remains the *p*-tolylmethylpyrazolon in the shape of a granular crystalline mass, which is washed with ether, dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol, and heated with 1.5 kilo. of methyl iodide in a closed retort at a pressure of seven atmospheres for about eight hours. The product is separated from the remaining methyl iodide and from the methyl alcohol by distillation. The residue containing the said product is dissolved in water, rendered slightly alkaline, mixed with carbon tetrachloride or with chloroform, and the mixture shaken. The separated water, now containing dissolved *p*-tolylidimethylpyrazolon, is evaporated, and the residue is recrystallised from acetic ether. Then 1 kilo. is melted with 0.7 kilo. of salicylic acid over a water-bath. The oil obtained gradually solidifies, and is then recrystallised from acetic ether or alcohol.

RESPIRATORS FOR SOLDIERS.—Solport Brothers, 188 and 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C., advise us that they have devised a new model respirator especially for the purpose of protecting the wearer against the effects of poisonous gases. It is called the "Tortia No. 104," and samples and prices will be sent on application.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Birmingham.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on April 26, when the report of the Panel Committee on excessive prescribing for 1913 was considered. It was decided to inform the Insurance Committee that dissatisfaction was felt by the Pharmaceutical Committee at the smallness of the amount of the surcharge recommended (300*l.*), considering that the whole of the deficiency (5,000*l.*) from excessive prescribing falls upon the chemists. The Supplementary Tariff for May brings about the following alterations in prices of formulæ of the Birmingham N.I. Pharmacopœia: No. 8 to 6½*d.*, No. 46 to 7½*d.*, No. 64 to 4½*d.*, No. 72 to 8½*d.*, No. 73 to 11*d.*, and the increased price of cocaine in the April drug-lists brings the price of No. 9 to 4½*d.* It is anticipated that the drug accounts for the current year will be well covered by the sum available. —At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 27, sanction was asked for the payment to chemists and others of 724*l.*, being further payments in respect of drugs and appliances supplied to the insured during the medical year 1913.

Burnley.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 27, the Clerk reported on the result of the Conference of representatives of Lancashire Insurance Committees at Blackburn regarding the position of the Drug Fund in overspent areas, and the establishment of a Prescription-checking Bureau for the county (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 66). The Committee expressed agreement with the resolutions passed at the Conference, and decided that the Member of Parliament for the borough be asked to support them.

Cheshire.—Chemists have received cheques for 55 per cent. of their accounts for March; the payments for the first three months of 1915 average 66 per cent.

Essex.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 27, the Finance Sub-Committee, in view of a communication from the Commissioners, recommended that only 66 per cent. of chemists' claims for the quarter ended March 31 be paid. It was stated that there were during the quarter 274,494 insured persons in the area, for 55,458 of whom doctors dispensed. The number of prescriptions for the quarter was 222,594, value 7,176*l.* This would mean a payment to chemists of 4,784*l.* for the quarter. Mr. C. Goode, on behalf of the chemists, spoke strongly of the injustice to them of paying only two-thirds of their claims, pointing out that the bills represented actual work done. He stated that it is impossible for chemists to do business on such lines, and that it spells little short of disaster for some of them. He claimed that the chemists had shown that an efficient pharmaceutical service can only be rendered by them, and appealed to every member of the Committee to use his influence to get the discounting clause removed, otherwise the position would be an intolerable one, and chemists would have seriously to consider their position in the near future. The onus of providing money to work the Act lies with the Commissioners, and not with the chemists. The Drug (Joint) Sub-Committee reported that requests had been made by panel chemists that certain lists of private formulæ adopted by some of the practitioners on the panel should be recognised and accepted as hitherto. It was resolved to adhere to the resolution in regard to this matter adopted by the Committee on March 16 (*C. & D.*, March 20, p. 50). It was stated that a summarised statement of the claims for the supply of drugs and appliances, other than at capitation rates, for the medical year 1914 is in preparation, and will be presented to the Committee in due course. A suggestion was received from the Panel Committee that it would be desirable that prescriptions dispensed by panel chemists should be sent in to the Insurance Committee arranged under each practitioner's name. The Sub-Committee referred the suggestion to the Pharmaceutical Committee for consideration and report. The report further stated that Dr. J. B. Maxwell had been appointed to the Sub-Committee in place of Dr. Leigh Day, resigned. The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported consideration of five complaints against panel doctors, three of which were substantiated.—Panel chemists are asked to note that they should not send in their prescriptions arranged in bundles according to the names of the prescribers until they receive notification from the Committee, whose decision in the matter is not yet announced.

Kesteven (Lincs).—The Insurance Committee has decided to pay to chemists 236*l.*—90 per cent. of accounts as rendered for the quarter ended March 31.

Liverpool.—The accounts for drugs and appliances for the quarter ended March 31 amount to 7,150*l.*, against which there is available only 4,775*l.* Consequently the Insurance Committee has been obliged to limit payments on account to 66.6 per cent., compared with 75 per cent. paid for the first quarter of 1914. Some delay has arisen in commencing the Pharmaceutical Committee's analysis of the 1914 prescriptions for the purpose of obtaining the necessary particulars for putting Regulation 40 into operation, and at present the prescriptions for the fourth quarter of 1914 are not available. It is hoped, however, that the Insurance Committee will have concluded its own examination of these at an early date. The Pharmaceutical Committee has communicated with the Panel Committee regarding the continued advance in price of many drugs and chemicals, comparing the present prices of acetylsalicylic acid, salicylate of soda, phenazonum, and phenacetin with those obtaining before the war, and requesting that the panel doctors be notified of this, with the object of inducing more economical prescribing.—A circular letter has been issued to panel practitioners by the Clerk of the Insurance Committee, informing them that, while the men who have enlisted in the Liverpool "Dockers" Battalion are being paid at the ordinary Army rates, they are also receiving civilian pay, and full contributions are being paid in respect of their Insurance. Practitioners are requested to note that these men are therefore entitled to full benefits, and in any case in which a member of the "Dock" Battalion applies for medical treatment the same should be afforded.

London.—The Insurance Committee has been considering *in camera* for some time past the reorganisation of the offices at 5 Chancery Lane, and the proceedings appear to have engendered some heat. At the meeting of the Committee on April 22, the Chairman (Mr. F. Coysh) announced that he considered a recent decision of the Committee during a private sitting to be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in him, and he must therefore resign the chairmanship. He adhered to statements he had made regarding certain officers, and he did not propose to continue being tacitly responsible for conditions he had reprobated. Neither did he care to be responsible for the reputation the Committee now possessed as an administrative body. In reply to a question in regard to the proposed payments to chemists for March and April (*C. & D.*, April 24, p. 116), the Chairman of the Finance Sub-committee (Mr. W. S. Brown) stated that the Committee has the money for these payments for the time being. He was unable to say what they would have at the end of the year. The recommendation of the Sub-Committee that 5*d.* per prescription be paid on account of the March and April statements was approved.

Oxford.—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the quarter ended March 31, 1915, was 12,694, made up as follows: Ordinary prescriptions, 12,523 (value 374*l.*); Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions, 123 (value 7*l.*); and prescriptions for temporary residents, 48 (value 31*s.*). The average cost per ordinary prescription is 7.17*d.*, compared with 8.68*d.* for the corresponding quarter of 1914. The pricing of the prescriptions and the checking of accounts were carried out by the Pharmaceutical Committee; an analysis of the prescriptions is made at the end of each quarter.

Oxfordshire.—The prescriptions dispensed in the area during the quarter ended March 31, 1915, numbered 13,003 (value 349*l.*), the average cost being 6.44*d.* per prescription, the lowest on record. The average cost per prescription for the previous quarter was 6.72*d.*, and for the corresponding quarter of 1914 7.65*d.* There were also 102 Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions (value 4*l.*), for which the chemists receive prompt payment from the County Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which deals with all Sanatorium Benefit cases in the area. The pricing of the prescriptions and the checking of accounts were done by the Pharmaceutical Committee, and chemists have already been paid in full. An analysis of the prescriptions has been completed, the result showing that there has been no extravagant prescribing in any part of the county.

Rutland.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 22, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that they had had placed before them facts relating to a practice carried on by certain doctors and chemists—viz., enabling insured persons to obtain drugs, etc., without first receiving from the doctor a duly signed prescription. The matter had been placed before the Commissioners, at whose suggestion it had been referred to a special Sub-Committee for investigation.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on April 27, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson presiding. A further communication from the Insurance Committee regarding a payment for dispensing by an unqualified person during 1915 was considered. It was decided that, as payment had been refused to other persons under similar conditions, the previous resolution refusing sanction to the payment should be adhered to. An amendment that payment should be made as an act of grace was lost. It was resolved to request the Insurance Committee to forward the accounts of sixteen panel practitioners for emergency dressings to the Panel Committee to be dealt with under Regulation 40. In regard to a statement from the Insurance Committee that they had just received an account of 67*l.* from a chemist for dispensing, half of which was contracted during the medical year 1913, it was decided that as the accounts for 1913 have been closed, all prescriptions charged for this period be deducted from the account. It was resolved to ask the Panel Committee to remove mist. diaphoretica from the list of mixtures affected by the stock-mixture clause on account of instability. It was agreed to ask the Insurance Committee to treat acetylsalicylic acid tablets, which have been omitted to be "starred," as a drug affected by the war, and to ask the Clerk of the Insurance Committee to instruct the checker to refuse payment for quantities of panel formulary mixtures exceeding 8 oz. It was resolved to ask the Insurance Committee to proceed with the joint scheme for the checking and analysis of prescriptions immediately.

Smethwick.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee informed the Insurance Committee on April 27 that they had instructed the Clerk to issue a list showing the names of the chemists in each district who have agreed to open from 7 to 9 P.M. on Wednesdays for the supply of medicines to the insured, and to circulate copies to practitioners on the panel. The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported that they had considered a complaint by an insured person against a panel practitioner, but on investigation it was not substantiated. The Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee reported that a final credit of 259*l.* in respect of the Medical Benefit Fund for 1913 had been received.

Southport.—The Insurance Committee on April 27 had before it for confirmation a resolution from the previous meeting supporting the resolutions passed at the Conference of representatives of Lancashire Insurance Committees at Blackburn on March 19 (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 67). The resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the member of Parliament for the Division.—The Finance Committee recommended payment of the outstanding accounts on the Panel Fund, amounting to 296*l.*, and this was agreed to. It was stated that these were the only outstanding accounts for 1913.

Surrey.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 23, the Finance and General Purposes Committee recommended payments to chemists, in respect of accounts for March 1915, 1,348*l.*, and in respect of accounts for 1914 149*l.* It was reported that since November 11, 1914, the names of four chemists had been added to the panel list, making 184 chemists under agreement with the Committee.

Worcestershire.—The Insurance Committee has decided to pay 80 per cent. of chemists' claims until further notice.

SCOTLAND.

Pharmaceutical Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 23, Mr. J. P. Gilmour in the chair. Correspondence with the British Medical Association and the Insurance Commissioners as to the Scottish arrangements for pharmaceutical service and the monthly revision of tariff prices was submitted. The Standing Committee could not entertain the proposal for the settlement in London of the conditions of pharmaceutical service in Scotland, and the Commissioners agreed. It was further explained that the conditions for the monthly revision of prices in Scotland had been settled for 1915. It was reported that the Commissioners had issued new regulations regarding Pharmaceutical Committees (*C. & D.*, April 10, p. 43). The Drug Tariff, Statistics, and Agreements Sub-Committee reported that the General Council of Panel Chemists, having decided in favour of the establishment of the Central Checking Bureau, had asked Mr. Montagu, M.P., to receive a deputation, which Mr. C. E. Price, M.P., had agreed to introduce. It was reported, however, that Mr. Montagu, M.P., having met the deputation in opposition to the Regulations, had intimated to them that he could not see his way to give effect to their representations; consequently the Regulations would be confirmed, and there is no necessity for the panel chemists' deputation. The Sub-Committee also reported on the work done in connection with the monthly revision of tariff prices, and

the steps taken to assist the Chairman in connection with statistics for the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff. The Chairman also reported on the deputation to Mr. Montagu, as already reported in the *C. & D.*, stating that the position of matters in Scotland is not so bad as in many districts in England, but steps will be taken to secure that in any distribution of money any Scottish claim should have full and careful consideration. The Chairman also spoke about the Drug Tariff Inquiry, and it was decided to request to be allowed to give evidence before the Committee. Mr. Kitchen reported the arrangements which had been made as to the working of the Central Checking Bureau. It was expected that the Bureau would be opened for business on April 26. In addition to the Superintendent (Mr. A. B. Gilmour), Mr. C. F. Henry had been appointed Assistant-Superintendent, Miss Janette L. Kirkwood chief checker, and an excellent staff had been engaged. The Bureau is to be a pricing-bureau. The intention is to take up the systematic checking from the beginning of the May accounts, so as to keep the work up to date. The prescriptions backwards from January will be cleared off as rapidly as possible. A report on every area in Scotland, indicating the probable position of the drug-accounts for 1915 compared with 1914 was submitted. In one county only (Fife) is there any likelihood of there being insufficient funds to pay the accounts in full. A scrutiny of prescriptions and accounts is taking place, and there are indications that there will be no discounting in the area. The average cost in counties for 1913 was 1s. 2½d. per insured person, and for 1914 approximately 1s. 4d. In the case of burghs the average cost for 1913 was 1s. 5½d. per insured person, and for 1914 approximately 1s. 6d. The only burghs in regard to which the credits already made do not meet the accounts are Aberdeen, Arbroath, Dumfries and Maxwelltown, Dundee, and Dunfermline, but it is hoped that most of these, if not all, will be satisfactorily adjusted. Returns had been received from forty-seven out of the fifty-six Insurance Committees as to how the accounts for the first quarter of 1915 compared with the accounts for the first quarter of 1914. While in some instances the 1915 accounts show an increase, generally speaking there is a decrease. This, with the exceptionally high prices for drugs affected by the war and the revision of the Tariff prices for 1915, suggested a diminished demand for drugs in 1915 compared with 1914. In regard to the Fifeshire Association's resolution to discontinue service after June 30 (*C. & D.*, April 10, p. 36), Mr. Yule was asked to tell them not to do so. It was explained that the Commissioners are making every endeavour to discover the number of insured men on active service, and the extent to which their absence affects the Drug Fund, and it is too soon yet to assume that the full account will not be paid. The Standing Committee are giving the matter close attention. The Dundee Association's resolution as to delay in payments was included.

Aberdeen.—From the minutes of the Insurance Committee, issued on April 24, it appears that in 1913 chemists were paid 4,991l., and in 1914 4,081l., and there is a balance in the Drug Fund of 783l. The accounts rendered for the two years amounted to 10,872l., leaving a debit balance of 1,016l. The Finance Committee has decided to pay the chemists an additional 7 per cent., which will absorb 780l. of the balance. The cost of prescriptions for the quarter ended March 31, 1915, was 1,613l., compared with 1,885l. for the corresponding period of 1914.

Dundee.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 21, the Clerk stated, in reply to a question, that complaints had been received from chemists as to their payments on account for drugs, etc., supplied. He had had to deduct one-third from the payments for March as the full sum was not available. The difference might be paid at the end of the year—perhaps before then. The Committee decided to meet quarterly in future, instead of monthly as hitherto.

Fife.—Panel chemists from every part of the county met at Thornton on Wednesday afternoon, April 28, to discuss the crisis in Insurance dispensing. Mr. J. Bissett presided. On March 31 it had been resolved to discontinue dispensing if the Commissioners could not give a guarantee as to payment. A letter from them was read stating that the guarantee cannot be given, the contract being a yearly one—not quarterly. The matter was fully discussed by the Chairman and Messrs. Storrar, Yule, David Gilmour, Buchanan, Fisher, Scott, Kirk, J. R. Hill, and others. It was felt that the position had become somewhat modified, and might be further improved by the Checking Bureau, so the meeting was adjourned till the end of May to see if the conditions improved before finally determining whether to adhere to the resolution and withdraw from the panel or continue service.

Moray and Nairn.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 26, a letter was read from Dr. Macdonald (Nairn), in which he stated he had made arrangements to take over a chemist's business carried on by Mr. James Storm, and asking permission of the Committee to dispense medicine to insured persons. The application was refused.

Selkirkshire.—In the Clerk's report for the medical year ended December 31, 1914, submitted to a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee, it is stated that there were fifteen dispensing contractors and two contractors for appliances on the panel. During the year 12,614 prescriptions, value 464l., were dispensed, equal to an average cost of nearly 1s. per insured person, exclusive of those for whom doctors dispensed. Two Selkirk doctors and seven county doctors dispensed medicines. Since January 1, 1915, doctors dispense only for patients in areas three miles from the nearest chemist. The Commissioners have approved of a grant of 13l. to the Pharmaceutical Committee for administrative expenses.

WALES.

Denbighshire.—It was reported to a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee that arrangements had been made for a monthly scrutiny and analysis of prescriptions, and that a report of the analysis would be furnished monthly to each practitioner on the panel.

Pembrokeshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 24, the Clerk reported that only twenty-two out of thirty-five chemists on the panel had sent in accounts for the quarter ended March 31. On the basis suggested by the Commissioners there would be 250l. per quarter available for the Drug Fund, but, after deducting the amount overpaid for 1913, the balance for distribution among the chemists would be 152l. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. A. H. Saunders said that there is not the slightest doubt that the amount placed at the disposal of the Committee for the payment of chemists is inadequate. The present payments scarcely cover the value of the drugs supplied. Mr. W. G. Lloyd regarded the chemists as a kind of buffer between the doctors and the insured, and he felt that unless they stood by the chemists the Act will cause some dissension. The present payments do not permit of chemists supplying the drugs prescribed by doctors. He thought the present treatment of the chemists will bring trouble if it is intended as the thin end of the wedge for doctors to supply drugs. A resolution was adopted making strong representations to the Commissioners, "with a view to avoiding the great hardships caused to chemists."

Swansea.—The Insurance Committee has decided to appoint a dispenser to check prescriptions at an annual salary of 100l.

Notes.

ANOTHER INQUIRY.—Mr. J. Fisher-Williams, barrister-at-law, Mr. E. J. Smith (Bradford), and Mr. J. Rymer Young are to conduct an inquiry on behalf of the Insurance Commissioners in regard to allegations made respecting a panel company.

MEDICAL BENEFIT APPLIANCES.—In the case of Meldrum v. the Ayrshire Insurance Committee it transpired (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 54) that a phylaeogen was disallowed on the ground that it was an appliance. In commenting upon this, we remarked that the Pharmaceutical Committee made a mistake in this classification, as phylaeogens are not *ejusdem generis* with appliances scheduled in the Medical Benefit Regulations. We now learn that in a letter dated Kilmarnock, December 19, 1913, addressed by Mr. W. G. Boyd, Secretary of the Ayrshire Pharmaceutical Committee, to Mr. James D. Wyllie, Clerk of Ayr County Insurance Committee, the following paragraph occurred:

Scrums, etc.—Tuberculin, salvarsan, phylaeogens. This form of medication is not at present recognised in any way by the Drug Tariff. These articles have also to be disallowed.

From this it is clear that the Committee do not regard phylaeogens as appliances.

It must not be supposed that British colour-manufacturers have been idle from the days of Perkin. Thus, in 1880 a very original departure was made by Read Holliday & Sons, who introduced the principle of developing azo-dye-stuffs on the fibre with their so-called ingrain or ice colours. Some of these have achieved a great success; thus, 2,000 tons of *p*-nitraniline is now annually manufactured for the production of nitraniline-red and similar colours. Again, the discovery of primulin and the colours which can be derived from it, by A. G. Green in 1887 is another very notable achievement.—*Professor P. F. Frankland.*

Pharmaceutical Society.

North British Branch.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR presided at a meeting of the Executive of the Branch, held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 23, the other members present being Messrs. A. Currie, W. L. Currie, W. Doig, R. G. Drummond, J. H. Fisher, J. A. Forret, W. Giles, D. Gilmour, T. Guthrie, J. Lennox, A. McMillan, James Nesbit, D. Storrar, and W. P. Wilson. The return of Mr. Lennox after a severe illness was noted with pleasure by Mr. W. L. Currie and the Chairman.

THANKS TO MR. DAVID GILMOUR.

MR. STORRAR referred in appreciative terms to the work of Mr. David Gilmour as a member of the Council of the Society during the past six years, also speaking of the good service which he anticipates Mr. J. P. Gilmour will do in the same position, and proposed that the Executive should minute their thanks to Mr. David Gilmour for the able services he had rendered, with a lively sense of many favours yet to come, and also their gratitude to Mr. J. P. Gilmour for consenting to take his place. Mr. W. L. CURRIE seconded the motion, stating in the course of his remarks that during the past six years many difficult points had arisen, and occasionally they had had a hard fight. What success had been attained was in large measure due to the tact and perseverance of Mr. David Gilmour. He was sure he would find Mr. J. P. Gilmour a very agreeable colleague, and expected he would be a tower of strength equally with Mr. David Gilmour.

MR. DAVID GILMOUR, in the course of his reply, said one reason that weighed with him in retiring was that they would be none the worse for a change, so that new views and a new personality might appeal to the Council on behalf of Scotland. Occasionally, when new points came up where the interests of Scotland were affected, one could notice the word going round, "Scotland again! What next?" The shake of the head and the look were significant, and he thought a new personality and a new way of putting things would be good for the Council and for Scotland as well. Though he had frequently had to speak very frankly, he was bound to say that the members of Council as a whole were very ready to forgive and very generous in forgetting any outspoken statement, and nothing but the most cordial friendship had at all times characterised his experience as a member of Council. He had had the most friendly and delightful intercourse with his colleague Mr. Currie, and he believed the close friendship between them would continue as long as life itself.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR also acknowledged the vote.

OTHER BUSINESS.

A report from the General Purposes Committee was submitted. It referred to matters which were reported in these pages as they occurred.

The draft annual report was considered, amended, and approved.

It was agreed to elect a new Executive on June 16, the following being the retiring members eligible for re-election if nominated: W. B. Cowie (Edinburgh), A. Currie (Leith), W. Doig (Dundee), R. G. Drummond (Falkirk), J. H. Fisher (Dunfermline), J. A. Forret (Edinburgh), W. Giles (Aberdeen), D. Gilmour (Dunfermline), W. S. Glass (Edinburgh), T. Guthrie (Glasgow), J. Jack (Arbroath), J. Lennox (Glasgow), T. McKenzie (Inverness), A. McMillan (Glasgow), J. Nesbit (Portobello), D. Storrar (Kirkcaldy), and W. P. Wilson (Haddington).

THE CHAIRMAN reported what had been done since last meeting with reference to pharmaceutical service under the Insurance Acts.

It was reported that the scheme for free pharmaceutical service and medicines and appliances for dependants of soldiers and sailors was in full operation, and had largely been taken advantage of throughout the country. It was agreed to communicate with the Central Office of the West of Scotland Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association and the Central Office of the East of Scotland Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, drawing attention to the desirableness of greater discrimination in the issuing of prescription-books to dependants.

Some discussion took place in regard to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

MR. GUTHRIE thought it would be advisable to send out a circular to local Associations, and endeavour to interest them in raising a fund more adequate to the occasion than the comparatively small sum which as yet had been received. It was agreed that this suggestion should be considered by the Executive of the Scottish Committee.

Association Affairs.

Aberdeen.—A special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association on April 23 was devoted to the annual presentation of prizes and class certificates to the successful students attending the evening classes of the School of Pharmacy.

An Excursion to Kew.—The Social Committee of the West Ham, East Ham, and Metropolitan Essex District Association of Pharmacists arranged an excursion to Kew Gardens for Thursday, April 22, when thirty-three members and friends participated. The orchid-houses and economic plants were visited, but the palm-house was closed, so the members made up for this by keener inspection of the grounds, which are beautiful with blossom at present, and well worth visiting. Photographs of the party were taken, and after tea the return journey was made. A ramble in Epping Forest will be the May outing.

Chemical Society.—A meeting was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, April 22, at 8.30 P.M., when Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S., the new President, occupied the chair. He stated that a memorial on the chemical industry had been presented to the Prime Minister asking him to receive a deputation to discuss the situation. The first scientific communication was by Professor N. O. Sidgwick on a *Method of Distinguishing Tautomeric from Polymorphic Substances*. The author stated that if a chemical compound is found to exist in two forms, then it must be determined whether (1) the difference is due to alteration in the molecular structure when the substances are tautomeric, or (2) if the difference is due merely to crystalline aggregation when the substances are polymorphic. If the difference is one merely of crystalline structure, then all differences will disappear on solution in water. If it is due to molecular structure, then the two solutions will show differences provided time is not given for the substances to change. The author finds that the most reliable results are obtained by using a method of determining the lowering of the freezing-point of a solvent by the two substances. This is the method that can be used most generally, as the time required for its carrying-out is short, and thus substances which change fairly rapidly can be investigated. The method of carrying out the operation is based on the following facts: Having two substances, A and B, of which A is the more soluble, the addition of B to a saturated solution of A will cause no increase in the concentration if the substances are polymorphic, but if they are tautomeric the amount in solution will increase. In other words, the amount by which the freezing-point is lowered by A will not be increased by adding a polymeric B, but will be increased by adding a tautomeric B. This increase in the lowering is approximately equal to the lowering produced by B separately. This method is applicable in all cases, except where the change is excessively rapid. The next paper was by Dr. G. Senter and Mr. H. D. K. Drew on *Studies on the Walden Inversion*. The authors had experimented upon the action of ammonia on chlorophenylacetic acid, and came to the conclusion that the solvent has a marked effect on the course of the reaction. Messrs. R. G. Fargher and R. Furness described some derivatives of 2-pyridylhydrazine and 2-quinolylhydrazine, while Professor N. O. Sidgwick and Mr. B. H. Wilsdon discussed the rate of hydration of camphoric anhydride by means of conductivity methods.

Glasgow.—Mr. A. McMillan presided at the annual meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association on April 22. The Secretary's report showed the Association to be in a vigorous condition, the membership being 333, an increase of twenty-seven over last year. The Treasurer's balance was on the right side. Both reports were adopted. The President was re-elected, as were also the two Vice-Presidents (Messrs. J. P. Gilmour and J. H. Riddell), the Secretary (Mr. Kitchin), and the Treasurer (Mr. W. J. Moffatt). Three new members of the Council (Messrs. Murchie, Newall, and Mackenzie) were elected. The Association's new premises are to be occupied on May 23, and one of the first duties of the new Council will be how to get more support (corporeal and pecuniary) for the Association.

London N.E.—A midnight meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association was held on April 20, when nearly one hundred pharmacists attended. The meeting was called to discuss the question of the payment of Insurance dispensing accounts in London. The limited number checked in January has prevented a large number being paid up to the present time. Whenever complaints are made, the assurance is given that the acknowledgment form is sent or that the cheque has been posted. Mr. Skinner introduced the subject, and stated what had been done that day on

the Pharmaceutical Committee, and the President (Mr. Hearle) gave an account of the London method of checking, and called upon Mr. Wolff to explain the process adopted in Middlesex. He showed that whenever pressure is applied in one county the other one suffers, and so on. Mr. Hewitt testified to the accuracy of the new system of pricing, as also did several others, but even here there were dissenting voices. Mr. Brumwell dealt with the staff, and Mr. Marshall thought that the checkers had taken on too much work in the pricing and checking. Mr. Williams testified to the willing assistance the staff gave on making personal application. It was considered that when chemists are asked to send in their scripts by a certain time a limit should be also stated when accounts would be paid, also that a complete analysis should be ready within a fixed period, so that no time should be lost on the question of surcharging. Mr. Jenkin urged that drastic action be taken and a firm demand made for reforms. Mr. Bowie pointed out that the Montagu proposals are an admission that the chemists have justice on their side in the demand for full payment. Mr. Tocher explained what the Pharmaceutical Committee had done in getting the promise of fivepence per script at sight. It was also put forward that any deficit should come out of the pockets of the doctors who prescribe excessively. It was further thought that the rate of payment and a time-limit should be laid down in all future agreements. The next matter discussed was the resolution on fair profits on proprietary medicines for submission to the annual meeting of the P.A.T.A. Every member was urged to attend that meeting, and the demand arose that it should be on a Wednesday or Thursday. It was hoped that the retail members of the P.A.T.A. Council would make a point of attending in ensuing sessions at the various meetings and give some clue as to the attitude of this organisation. As it was nearly one o'clock, the rest of the agenda had to be postponed.—The last fireside social of the session took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Payne, 41 Baalbec Road, Highbury, on April 22. There was a good attendance, and Mr. Skinner read a paper on *The Social Instinct in Pharmacy*. After refreshments, music was provided by Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Skinner, Miss Marshall, Miss Anderson, and Messrs. Jenkin, Cooper, and Bowie. A vote of thanks and "Auld Lang Syne" closed a most enjoyable evening.—The profit on the annual social meetings of this Association has been 10*l.* 10*s.*, and this has been sent to the Benevolent Fund.

London (S.W.).—The third annual dinner of the South-West London Pharmacists' Association was held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on April 23. Mr. John Keall (President) was in the chair, and the Vice-Chairmen were Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. A. P. Evans, Mr. E. A. Atkins, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. W. H. Goy, and Mr. A. J. Rickford. Among those present were Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund White, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. U. Woolcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. T. Batey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Coysh, Dr. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. H. Skinner, Mr. C. W. Brumwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. G. Bunker, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks, Mr. J. Royle, Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bailey, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pinto Nash. After dinner and the toast of "The King," the Chairman explained that the object of the dinner was to raise funds for the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Fund, and that there would be a collection during the evening for that object. The collection made at a later stage realised, with donations, approximately 25*l.* Mr. W. H. Goy (Vice-President of the Association) proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which the President (Mr. Edmund White) replied. Referring to the nomination of Mr. Keall as councillor, the President said that he (Mr. Keall) would be a useful addition to the Council of very active men who control the affairs of the Society. Mention was made of the scheme for supplying medicine to the dependants of soldiers and sailors, and an estimate made that in this way pharmacists are rendering gratuitous services to the State of a value of 2,000*l.* a month. The checking and pricing of the prescriptions involves a cost of 100*l.* a month to the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock proposed "The Medical Profession," which, he said, is like the curate's egg—"good in parts." Dr. Richmond, in reply, said he had always found chemists very good sportsmen, and he was sure that contact between chemists and doctors must result in a better feeling. He agreed that with chemists it is not always the value of the drugs used that have to be paid for, but the time and labour expended in dispensing them. That should be the spirit upon which the new Tariff should be founded. Mr. Glyn-Jones proposed the toast of "The London Insurance Committee," and referred to the difficulties which the war has occasioned in administering Medical Benefit. Mr. Coysh, in reply, said that while it

would be impossible to satisfy the high standard set up by pharmacists, he fully appreciated the grievances under which pharmacists laboured, and the Committee would endeavour to meet these so far as possible. The Committee is not altogether responsible for the present position, as but for the war many of the grievances would have been cleared away. He desired to congratulate pharmacists upon the public spirit they had shown under the very trying circumstances which exist. If all parties had shown a similar spirit many of the difficulties would not have existed. He added that although the Committee may be slow in paying accounts, its credit is good, and it hopes sooner or later to discharge the whole of the accounts in full. The other toasts were "The South-West Pharmacists' Association," by Mr. A. R. Melhuish, with reply by the Chairman, and "The Visitors," by Mr. E. A. Atkins, with reply by Mr. A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells). A good musical programme was rendered during the evening. At the interval most of the diners took the opportunity afforded them of inspecting the beautiful Masonic temple which is such a conspicuous feature of the recent additions to the restaurant.

London (S.E.).—A meeting of the South-East London Pharmacists' Association was held at Lewisham on April 21. The President (Mr. J. Y. Fairweather) was in the chair, and an interesting address was given by Mr. A. H. Jenkin, entitled *Extracts from My Note-book and the London Organisation*. Mr. Jenkin stated a number of high ideals for the progressive pharmacist and for the betterment of pharmacy in general. He advocated the open dispensing department, instead of the dusty seclusion of a screen, which he thought would do much to stimulate public interest in the professional side of the calling. He referred to the tendency to-day of local pharmacists to pull together, instead of the old antagonism—an ideal that makes for profit and happiness. The proposed unification of the District Associations by means of District and Ward Officers was explained, and approved of by the meeting. A discussion took place afterwards, in which Messrs. Milner, Siddle, and Wing took part. Reports of the London Executive and Pharmaceutical Committee were given by Mr. Fairweather. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jenkin for his instructive paper.

London.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Pharmaceutical Association was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on April 27. Mr. J. Keall (Vice-Chairman) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. G. A. Tocher) read correspondence from A. & F. Pears, Ltd., the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, and the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. concerning protection of prices and a minimum profit on all P.A.T.A. goods. The Secretary assured the Committee that the attitude of Messrs. Pears was favourable, and that they desire the good will and co-operation of the Association and its units. Mr. Keall stated that a recent deputation from the P.A.T.A. to Messrs. Pears was cordially received, but no official statement could yet be made as to the final result. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilkinson, Hearle, Thompson, Keith, Milner, Atkins, Murison, and the Secretary, was appointed to go into the question of profit on P.A.T.A. goods. It was afterwards decided that a Joint Committee of the above members, together with representatives for Middlesex, be set up. Messrs. Brumwell, Keith, Milner, Tocher, Atkins, and Fairweather was also appointed to attend a special meeting arranged by the West Ham Association of Pharmacists on the subject of a "Chemists' Union." Several resolutions from the North London Association concerning the pricing, analysis, and payment of Insurance prescriptions were considered. A lengthy discussion took place, and the following resolution was passed:

"That this Executive desires to point out to the London Insurance Committee that many pharmacists on the panel are not being paid the advance of 5*d.* per prescription by the 30th of each month, as recommended by the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of London, and that steps should be taken forthwith so that payments of such advances be made without delay."

The Secretary was instructed to forward this to the Insurance Committee. It was decided to ask the Council of the P.A.T.A. to fix its annual meeting for a Wednesday or Thursday, so that retailers may attend. The Secretary of the "Script" Committee informed the members that Mr. Hearle had been appointed Organising Officer of the "Script Sports Club," and Mr. Hearle stated that, under the present conditions, he considered it desirable to recommend that the classes of sports undertaken should be for the promotion of fitness, mentally and physically. An Organisation Sub-Committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. Jenkin, Atkins, Milner, Keith, Brumwell, Thompson, and Tocher (Secretary). A motion, introduced by Mr. Thompson, on the increased cost of drugs was, after full discussion, withdrawn. It was stated that 72*l.* per 1,000 insured persons per quarter is the estimated provisional

amount available for the cost of Medical Benefit for 1915, and that the final figure can only be ascertained at the end of the year, when the correct number of insured persons who have joined the Forces is ascertained.

Manchester.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association was held on April 14 in the Medical School, where the members of the Voluntary Aid Detachment meet for training in Red Cross work. The President (Mr. W. Kirby) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members, many of whom had been engaged in drill during the earlier part of the evening. The Chairman, in his address, explained how the usual programme of monthly meetings and socials had been replaced by ambulance and first-aid classes, which are still going on. In December, however, Mr. J. E. R. Holman, Ph.C., had given a lantern-lecture on "Drug-cultivation," and there had been social meetings in January and March. The Treasurer reported that fifty-one members had paid subscriptions, and there was a balance in hand of over 4l. A discussion then took place as to the financial relation of the V.A.D. to the Association, but no change of policy was made. In the course of the evening Mr. Jas. Grier reported the result of the prize competition held in March. Only one candidate had gained the requisite number of marks—viz., Mr. W. Rigby, c/o Mr. J. H. Evans, chemist, Lynn, who received the guinea prize offered by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. The books selected were the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" and "The Art of Dispensing." The election of office-bearers resulted as follows: *President*, Mr. W. Kirby; *Vice-President*, Mr. D. Fullerton; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. Jones; *Treasurer*, Mr. G. S. T. Livesey; *Auditor*, Mr. J. E. R. Holman; other members of *Committee*, Messrs. Grier, Swinn, Hough, Eckersall, Kelly, Yates, Chadwick, Levi, Craig, Kearney, and Mottershead. Mr. Grier announced that a short series of six lectures on sick-nursing, by Dr. Stopford, would commence on May 5, at 8.30 p.m., in the Medical School. All assistants are invited to attend. The class meets at seven o'clock for drill in the open air and instruction in bandaging. Stretchers have been presented by Mrs. Kirkby, of Winster House, Heaton Moor, and by Mr. W. Lane, of Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. Lectures and training in first aid are given at 61 Grafton Street, the headquarters of the Rusholme Division, on Thursday evenings at eight o'clock.

Public Pharmacists.—The last meeting of the session of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C., on April 28, Mr. J. Hassall France (President) in the chair. The evening was devoted to the reading of short papers by members. A contribution by Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, a former member of the Association, entitled "A Pharmacist in the Far East," was read by Mr. R. W. Lindsey. This was followed by a paper by Mr. T. S. Goodall on "The Life and Training of a Chemist's Apprentice Half a Century Ago," which, in the absence of the author, was read by Mr. G. W. Gibson. The subject was treated in a reminiscent manner, and a number of interesting specimens of the advertising-matter used by chemists fifty years ago, including an early-closing bill issued by the chemists of Derby in 1855—probably one of the earliest of such bills—were passed round for inspection. A discussion followed, in which several members took part, and on the call of the President the thanks of the meeting were awarded to the authors of the papers. Various matters brought forward by members were then discussed. The President raised the question of the Association giving its support to any action taken by the Pharmaceutical Society regarding commissions for pharmacists in the R.A.M.C., and it was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. France and the Secretary. On the proposition of Mr. R. W. Lindsey, the cordial thanks of the Association were awarded to the President for the efficient manner in which he had filled the chair during the session.

Royal Institution.—Major Percy S. Lelean delivered the Friday evening discourse on April 23, taking for his subject *Military Hygiene at the War*. The lecturer said that owing to the extent of the subject he had decided to confine his remarks to anti-typhoid prophylaxis. He then dealt with the principles governing natural and acquired immunity to bacterial diseases, and illustrated in military language and by means of a moving lantern-slide the functions of the phagocytes and the action of complements, amboceptors, in overcoming toxins. The lecturer dealt with the present practice of inoculating against typhoid, and said that the first injection gives the subject thirty times and the second injection 300 times the normal protection. The protection lasts five years, but the subject is not considered to be fully immunised after two years. Major Lelean strongly advocated that anti-typhoid inoculation

should be made compulsory in the Army, as he does not think the matter is one upon which soldiers should be allowed to hold opinions.

Ucal Club.—Ucal pharmacists of Birmingham and district met at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, on April 21, to make the rules and inaugurate the work of their recently-formed Club, the purpose of which is described as being "to promote business co-operation and social intercourse between Ucalites." Mr. Chas. Thompson took the chair, and Mr. Harold Miller (managing director of Ucal) was present. A set of proposed rules, submitted to the meeting by Mr. C. Thompson, was, after discussion, adopted. The following officers were then elected: *President*, Mr. Chas. Thompson; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. G. Hampton and F. W. Smallwood; *Treasurer*, Mr. B. Gretton Watson; *Secretary*, Mr. H. Buckingham; *Committee*, Messrs. Boyle, Jennings, Lloyd, and Meyer; *Auditors*, Messrs. Blackburn and Francis.

West Bromwich.—A meeting of the West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association was held on April 27, Mr. I. M. Withers (President) in the chair, when Dr. J. A. M. Clark, tuberculosis officer, read a paper on *Vaccines, Scrums, and Tuberculins*. He explained in detail how these substances are prepared and standardised, and how they differed from one another. He dealt also with the principles of immunity and the problems in bacteriology and serum-therapy which have to be dealt with during the present war. Mr. Lock proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Clark, which was seconded by Mr. Hampton and carried unanimously. The President said he was bewildered with the vast amount of information Dr. Clark had put before the meeting, and it would require time to digest. They hoped to hear more lectures from the same author. [Dr. J. A. M. Clark is the son of Mr. James Clark, chemist, Portsoy, with whom Mr. H. Osborne, the Association's first Secretary (now serving in the Gordon Highlanders), was apprenticed. A prominent member of the Association is preparing a paper on "The Exploitation of the Pharmacist." Mr. Beattie's demonstration on Hypnotism is again postponed, suitable subjects for the purpose not yet being available.]

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

NATURAL-INDIGO INDUSTRY.

The Under-Secretary of State for India has informed Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., that a conference between representatives of the Government of India and of the natural-indigo industry has recently taken place at Delhi, but that no report on the subject has yet been received at the India Office.

DENTISTS FOR THE ARMY.

The Under-Secretary of State for War has informed Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., that no appointments as dentists have been made by the War Office at the proposed camp at Park Hall, Oswestry, but that the local military authorities have full power to employ local dentists should their services be necessary.

WOMEN AND THE CHEMICAL TRADES.

At question time in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., announced that to April 16 47,000 women had registered for special war service, of whom 8,089 had entered their names as willing to undertake armament-work. Later in the day the Department issued a tabular statement, from which it appeared that ten of the applicants had registered in respect of "chemicals, etc."

EXPORT OF LINSEED OIL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Hogge asked the President of the Board of Trade whether there has been any large increase in the export of linseed oil to Holland from this country since the outbreak of the war, and, if so, how much. Mr. Runciman replied that the quantity of pure linseed oil exported from the United Kingdom to the Netherlands from August 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, amounted to 19,159 tons. In the corresponding period of the years 1913-14 the amount was 18 tons. By virtue of an Order in Council, issued on April 21, the export of linseed oil is now prohibited to all destinations.

THE NAVY'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTANTS.

Dr. Macnamara, in a printed answer to Commander Bellairs, who asked if any doctors were paid over 3,000*l.* a year, says:

"The following consultants are paid over 3,000*l.* per annum: Cheattle, G. L., Esq., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., 5,000*l.* per annum; Cheyne, Sir W. W., Bart., C.B., F.R.C.S., 5,000*l.* per annum; Johnson, Raymond, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., 5,000*l.* per annum; Macewen, Sir W., F.R.C.S., 5,000*l.* per annum; Rolleston, H. D., Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., 5,000*l.* per annum; Turner, G. R., Esq., F.R.C.S., 5,000*l.* per annum. The employment of eight consultants was approved previous to the outbreak of war. The whole time of these consultants is at the disposal of the Admiralty, and they are under similar regulations with regard to private practice as all other medical officers serving—viz., private practice is not forbidden, but must not in any way interfere with the performance of an officer's naval duties."

ANILINE DYES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, replying to Mr. Jowett, said that he will be glad to give particulars of the steps taken in regard to the conveyance of crude by-products from this country to Switzerland for the purpose of being manufactured into aniline dyes, but he thinks it inadvisable to enter into details in answer to a question.

Mr. Handel Booth also asked if British Dyes, Ltd., has decided to purchase the business of Read Holliday & Co., Ltd., and whether any director or any member of the committee which formed the company will receive a commission for either party.—Mr. Robertson said the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, and the second in the negative.

Mr. Booth inquired whether Read Holliday & Co. identified themselves with the statement made by the Department that no commission is paid.—Mr. Robertson said he must have notice of the question.

Several additional questions are being addressed to the President of the Board of Trade as we go to press by Mr. Handel Booth and Mr. Pennefather.

MANUFACTURE OF OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sir Philip Magnus asked the First Lord of the Admiralty on Wednesday whether the supply of optical glass for the manufacture of lenses, prisms, and other optical instruments for the use of the Navy is keeping pace with the immediate requirements of the service; and what steps have been taken to increase the number of British sources from which the supply may be drawn. Sir Philip also addressed a similar interrogatory to the representatives of the War Office, and Mr. Harold Baker, M.P. (Financial Secretary to the War Office), in reply, said there has been some difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of optical glass. The British supply, however, is being largely increased, and is expected to prove sufficient. The matter is being carefully watched, and further measures will be taken if found necessary.

Dr. Macnamara (for the Admiralty) replied that there has been delay, but so far not of a serious character, in the supply of optical instruments for naval service. The Admiralty, War Office, and Board of Trade have been in communication on this matter, and as a result of joint action a large firm of makers in this country have greatly increased their output, and are still adding to their plant.

Wills.

MR. NATHANIEL BRADLEY, J.P., F.C.S., Sunnyside, Collyer Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, who died on January 23, left property of the gross value of 53,027*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, the net personality being 15,012*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

MR. THOMAS CASTLES WILSON JOHSON, chemist and druggist, 14 Castle Road, Southsea, who died on March 7, left estate of the gross value of 10,402*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 10,358*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Louisa Greatrex, Little Aston, Shenstone, the sole executrix, to whom he left the whole of his property absolutely.

CAPTAIN CECIL ALLEN TAYLOR CONYNGHAM, R.A.M.C., M.B., B.Ch., 40 Waterloo Road, Dublin, who was killed in action at Tanga, German East Africa, on November 4,

intestate and a bachelor, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued for probate at 949*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Letters of administration of his property have been granted to his father, Mr. Henry Conyngham, Ph.C., Dublin, as next-of-kin.

MR. HENRY JACKSON, druggists' sundriesman, 25 Anfield Road, Liverpool, who died on January 22, left 15,040*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* gross, of which 11,458*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* is net personality. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. J. C. Jackson, 4 Rufford Road, Fairfield, Liverpool. The testator bequeathes the income from 1,000*l.* to his niece Emily C. Durie; 500*l.* each to his daughters-in-law, Helena Jackson and Beatrice Irene Jackson; and 200*l.* to Alice Fleetwood and her two daughters. One-half of the residue is held in trust to pay an annuity of 52*l.* to his son, Henry S. Jackson, and, subject thereto, for his wife and children, and the other half to his son, J. C. Jackson, to whom the option is given of purchasing the goodwill, plant, stock, etc., of the business.

Trade-Marks.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, p. 435.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for 5*s.*) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 14, 1915.)

- "ELBONITE"; for a coal-saving chemical (1). By W. D. Noble, 2 Well Street, London Docks, E. 365,370.
- "NITRAFIN"; for an incendiary chemical (1). By J. F. Buckingham, 159 Spon Street, Coventry. 366,345.
- "SLOAN'S LINIMENT" and "SLOAN'S FAMILY LINIMENT," with portrait of E. S. Sloan (name "Sloan" disclaimed); for veterinary liniment (2) and liniment for human use (3). By Dr. E. S. Sloan, 615 Albany Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 365,275/6.
- "MORLITOL"; for fluid disinfectant (2). By Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., 13 Priory Place, Doncaster. 365,697.
- "SIRDYL"; for chemicals (2), pharmaceutical preparations (3), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Léon-Casimir Louis, 26 Rue de Clichy, Paris. 366,035/6/7.
- "VYNOL"; for a medicinal tonic food (3). By S. W. Vincent, 16 The Exchange, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon. 365,828.
- "THRIVOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. G. W. Yager, 4 Shakespeare Street, Consett, Co. Durham. 366,097.
- "REGULAGER"; for medicinal laxatives, etc. (3). By P. Julien, 59 Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris. 366,164.
- "JOYPED"; for foot-preparations (3). By E. T. Rich, 30 High Street, Swansea. 366,321.
- "EMPIRE"; for goods (40). By J. G. Ingram & Son, Felstead Street, Hackney Wick N.E. 365,340.
- "ROONA"; for food-substances (42). By Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ltd., 74 Regent Street, W. 364,054.
- "TARTROSE"; for a substitute for cream of tartar and tartaric acid (42). By Bryce, Roberts & Co., 43-45 Great Tower Street, E.C. 365,469.
- "CUALA"; for food-substances (42). By M. Pyatt & Son, 40 High Street, Stone. 365,996.
- "NESTLANGLO"; for food-substances (42). By Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Cham and Vevey, Switzerland. 366,208. (Associated.)
- "VELCOLENE"; for food-substances (42) and for goods (47). By the Southern Cotton Oil Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 18 Creechurch Lane, E.C. 366,372/3.
- "ACACIA"; for food-substances (42). By Planters Margarine Co., Ltd., 18 West Smithfield, E.C. 366,400.
- "MILBUNIN"; for food-substances (42). By the British Milk Products Co., Ltd., 69 Mark Lane, E.C. 366,435.
- "ARTARIS"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By the Birmingham Syphon Co., Ltd., 21½ Bordesley Street, Birmingham. 366,305.
- "NIMBLE"; for all goods (48). By Robin & Houston, Ltd., Wright Street, Renfrew. 366,073.
- Medallion bearing monogram "D. C. L." over "1914" ("1914" and "D. C. L." disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By Dental Chemists, Ltd., 37 Crawford Street, Bryanston Square, W. 366,260.
- "EESPEDE"; for foot-powder (48); "VELBLOOM"; for complexion-powder (48); "VETAYON"; for soap-powder (48). By S. Matthews & Co., Ltd., 19-21 Farringdon Street, E.C. 366,461/2/3.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., April 29, 6.30 p.m.

A FAIR amount of activity characterises the chemical and drug markets both on home and export account, the placing of orders by France and Russia helping to sustain interest. There is little or no ease in the market stringency of many of the so-called fine chemicals, our imports of which from the United States have fallen off somewhat owing to the very limited supplies on offer and the sharp advances which have taken place on the other side. Since the blockade went into operation against Germany supplies of chemicals to the U.S.A. from that source have naturally ceased, and any imports into this country of German origin from America which have left enemy territory since the outbreak of war are prohibited unless under licence. Meanwhile the conservation of stocks and the strictest economy is necessary. The alterations include an advance in resorcin, hydroquinone, potash permanganate, tartaric acid, balsam Peru, and Japanese refined camphor. Quinine has been in improved demand at better rates. Cream of tartar is also firmer. Menthol, mercury, cod-liver and orange oils are on the easier side. Dutch caraway-seed is dearer; canary is lower; coriander steady; cumin firm; fenugreek slow; and linseed in good demand.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Balsam Peru	Cottonseed oil	Cod-liver oil	Canary-seed
Camphor, Jap. ref. slabs (e.i.f.)	Cream of tartar	Menthol	Coconut oil
Caraway-seed	Methyl sulphonal	Mercury	(e.i.f.)
Hydroquinone	Quinine (sec.-hands)	Orange oil	Palm oil (Lagos)
Mace (W.I.)		Wax, Japan	Pepper
Potash permang.		(c.i.f.)	Tallow
Potashes			
Resorcin			
Tartaric acid			

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, April 28.—The cod-fishing at Finmarken has been much hindered by stormy weather; market is quiet at about 160s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest new Norwegian oil.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium, menthol, and peppermint oil are unchanged. Long buchu-leaves are easier by 25c. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is firmer at 11c. per lb. Cartagena ipacacuanha has been advanced to \$3.75, and senega is cheaper at 40c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE.—Caution is recommended in buying at present inflated prices, as the possibilities of a larger home production is evident.

ACETIC ACID.—A sale of 2 tons glacial just landed has been made at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID is extremely scarce, and likely to remain so for several weeks. In June, however, we ought to see lower prices, as certain quantities will then be available from France.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—Firm. Grey, 25-per-cent. ammonia, is quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. per ton net, naked at works, London; Hull, 24-per-cent., is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; Liverpool, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; Leith, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s., July-December 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s., less 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in bags f.o.b.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Small spot sales of "Red Ship" brand have been made at 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot; no c.i.f. business is reported.

BALSAM PERU.—Business has been done on spot up to 17s. 6d. per lb., an advance of 1s. 6d. on last week's price. America is said to have "oversold."

BALSAM TOLU is quoted at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. spot as to quantity.

BENZALDEHYDE has recently been selling in very retail lots, but the stocks are now exhausted.

BENZOIC ACID.—Ex toluol, the value is from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Some arrivals of Sumatra have taken place, but they are insufficient to ease prices, which are firm at from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. for good seconds.

BROMIDES.—Offers of American make are becoming very difficult to obtain, as stocks in makers' hands have been largely depleted, and there is a reluctance to sell. Consequently from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. is being obtained for potassium, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 3d. for ammonium, and 3s. 9d. for sodium.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—A very good business has been done in Japanese refined on arrival terms at advancing prices, including May-June shipment of slabs at from 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d. c.i.f., also June-July at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and afloat at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Slabs have been practically cleared on the spot at 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CANARY-SEED is lower, with sales of ordinary quality at 90s. and of good Morocco at 92s. 6d. per quarter. Business in La Plata seed for shipment is reported at 82s. c.i.f. terms.

CARAWAY-SEED is dearer at 38s. per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA has been in improved demand, with sales of three-year-old and upwards at 47s. 6d., with 50s. asked. New is worth about 45s. C.i.f. quotations are not available.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—At auction 195 cases fair selected West Indian were bought in at 46s. per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—English make of first-pressing is quoted 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton in barrels for prompt delivery, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ for May-June, and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ for July-December, f.o.b. Hull, usual terms. Finest medicinal quality for June-December delivery is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per ton over the price of firsts, and oil in tins and cases 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ over the respective price in barrels. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is quoted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in store, and to arrive at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is less freely offered for forward delivery, and the price remains unchanged.

CITRIC ACID remains firm at 2s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVES.—At auction 15 cases Penang were bought in at 1s. 2d. Privately, sales of fair Zanzibar have been made at 7d. on spot, and June-August delivery at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., sellers closing at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; to arrive May-June is quoted 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. d.w.

COCAINE still keeps on the higher side, with hydrochloride commanding 15s. per oz.

COCOA-BUTTER.—Sellers of English quote 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COD-LIVER OIL remains quiet so far as business on this side is concerned, but one Norwegian refiner, who was asking 165s. last week, has put this price to 170s. c.i.f. Hull, from which figure quotations run to 175s. c.i.f.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 19 that most of the winter cod-fisheries are now definitely closed. In Lofoten there are still 2,000 boats, and owing to the high prices paid for the fish and the liver, the catch may perhaps be continued there for a week or two, but it cannot be of much importance.

The Finmarken cod-fishing has begun, and the prospects are considered favourable. This fishing is, however, far behind that of the foregoing years. Up to date we have but little more than one million caught, against two to three millions usually at this date.

The official report give the following results of all the Norwegian cod-fisheries up to date:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Catch of cod (millions)...	65.2	40.5	60.0	48.6
Yield of e.l.o. (hect.) ...	49,500	26,000	45,000	40,000
Yield of liver for raw oils (hect.) ...	9,200	5,400	8,600	7,100

The market is quite lifeless, and hardly any business was done in this market last week. Prime non-congealing Lofoten oil is nominally quoted at 165s. to 170s. per barrel.

A report from Aalesund, dated April 15, states that the demand from industrial quarters has been very large during the last three months, and the official statistics show that so far this year the exportation amounts to about 43,000 barrels of refined oil, whereas the stocks carried over from last year did not exceed 30,000 barrels. Consequently there should be some 17,000 barrels of refined oil left in Norway, but also of this quantity a great deal has been sold for future deliveries and for industrial purposes. The

cod-fisheries of Lofoten and other districts have now come to an end, while the Finnmarken fishing is just going to start. It is yet too early to express any definite opinion as to what the same might bring, but so far the prospects are not very promising.

According to cabled advices received from Aalesund, the total catch at Lofoten up to April 24 amounted to 16,000,000 cod, the yield of steam-refined oil being 12,651 hect., and the amount left over for raw oils being 1,413 hect. of livers. The total results up to April 24 are now as follows:

	Catch of cod	Livers for raw oils (hect.)	Yield of c.i.o. (hect.)
Whole country, 1915...	52,600,000	...	...
do. 1914...	61,500,000	7,373	42,727
Finnmarken, 1915...	2,295,000	178	1,830
do. 1914...	3,587,000	970	3,233

COPPER SULPHATE is steady at 28*l.* 5*s.* per ton for the usual Liverpool brands for May-June delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per cwt. for fair to good Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer at from 145*s.* to 150*s.* per cwt., according to quality and delivery.

CUMIN-SEED is firm, with business at 80*s.* to 85*s.* per cwt. for ordinary dusty to good sifted.

EPSOM SALTS.—The principal makers being still off the market owing to scarcity of raw material, it is impossible to obtain supplies.

ERGOT.—Sound Spanish on the spot is held for 2*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., and weevilly Portuguese at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*

FENUGREEK-SEED is slow of sale at 10*s.* per cwt. for small lots of good Morocco.

FORMALDEHYDE is still arriving in fairly good quantities, and the price remains unchanged.

GALLS.—Persian blue are firm at from 80*s.* to 85*s.* and green at from 65*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt., as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARB.—Further supplies are coming forward from Switzerland; meanwhile up to 16*s.* is quoted.

HEXAMINE is unchanged at from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is much dearer in consequence of offers from the makers having been temporarily withdrawn; business has been done at from 10*s.* to 11*s.*, and some ask more.

IPCACUANHA.—Cartagena still obtainable at 9*s.* per lb.

LEMON OIL is unaltered, with sellers at from 3*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. and 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* spot.

LIME-JUICE.—At auction four casks West Indian sold at 2*s.* 7*d.* per gal.

LINSEED is in good demand at 57*s.* per quarter for fair Morocco.

MACE.—West Indian at auction was firm to 2*d.* dearer, 49 packages selling at from 2*s.* 8*d.* for fine pale, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* for ordinary, 1*s.* 11*d.* for common, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* for broken, and 1*s.* 9*d.* for good broken.

MENTHOL.—Quiet and on the easy side, with spot sellers at 10*s.* 9*d.*, and May-June shipment of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 9*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during February amounted to 37,631 kin, valued at 190,533 yen. During the two months (January-February) the exports were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin	52,966	82,225	65,281
Yen	722,112	594,338	335,762

The countries of destination were:

	1913	1914	1915
	Kin	Kin	Kin
British India ...	1,852	2,534	6,656
Great Britain ...	18,544	21,838	12,897
France ...	6,308	3,606	14,189
Germany ...	14,304	26,557	—
United States ...	8,916	24,356	22,387
Other countries ...	3,042	3,334	9,162
Total	52,966	82,225	65,281

MERCURY is cheaper at 12*l.* to 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

METHYL SULPHONAL is slightly dearer at from 24*s.* to 25*s.* per lb.

MILK-SUGAR.—Demand has much improved, and the supplies, although limited, are being well taken up; 72*s.* per cwt. is readily obtainable for finest powder.

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised is quiet, with Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. c.i.f. and 3*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* spot.

The exports from Japan during February amounted to 41,213 kin, valued at 73,202 yen. During the two months (January-February) the exports were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin	72,157	79,855	81,198
Yen	298,333	235,343	147,267

MUSK (ARTIFICIAL).—There are no offerings, and the market is entirely nominal.

ONLS (FIXED).—*Linseed*, having been placed on the prohibited export list, was flat on the announcement, and prices gave way, but subsequently recovered, and close at 32*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in pipes on the spot and 33*s.* in barrels. *Coconut* is easier to arrive, Cochin afloat offering at 46*s.* and Ceylon afloat at 44*s.* c.i.f.; London-pressed for April-May is 41*s.*; Cochin spot is 50*s.* to 52*s.*, and Ceylon spot in hogsheads 47*s.*, and pipes 46*s.* Ordinary brown crude *Rape* is unchanged at 38*s.* 9*d.* to 39*s.*, and British refined in barrels 41*s.* to 42*s.* Lagos *Palm* oil is 1*s.* 9*d.* cheaper at 34*s.* in Liverpool, the spot value being 33*s.* 6*d.* *Cottonseed* is 1*s.* 6*d.* dearer at 31*s.* 6*d.* in pipes on spot, 32*s.* 6*d.* for refined in pipes, and 36*s.* to 38*s.* for sweet refined in barrels.

OPPIUM is steady, but quiet, with 11-per-cent. Salonica offering at 23*s.* and 12-per-cent. at 25*s.* per lb. on the spot. Business on c.i.f. terms has been done at full prices. Persian is quoted at from 17*s.* to 22*s.* on the spot, as to test.

ORANGE OIL.—Quotations from Sicily come a trifle easier, sweet offering at from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPER.—At auction 160 bags Tellicherry sold without reserve at 53*d.* for greyish; and of 123 bags Ceylon offered, 91 sold at 54*d.* for good and 55*d.* for fair. The private market is easier, with sellers of fair Singapore at 64*d.*, Tellicherry at 6*d.*, and Aleppy at 6*d.*; to arrive a good business has been done in black Singapore at from 57*d.* to 58*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for April-May to June-July shipment. *White* pepper is lower, fair Singapore offering on the basis of 92*d.*, fair Penang at 93*d.*, and Muntok at 103*d.*; Singapore for May-June shipment is quoted 92*d.*, Muntok at 93*d.*, and Penang 84*d.*, all c.i.f.

PHENACETIN is quoted at from 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

POTASH IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during February amounted to 21,443 kin, valued at 150,675 yen. During the two months ended February 28 the exports were:

	1913	1914	1915
Kin	13,973	12,405	34,318
Yen	82,973	82,310	250,395

Of *crude iodine* the exports in February were 1,134 kin, valued at 8,450 yen; the two months' exports were 1,185 kin, against 6,818 kin and 4,064 kin in 1914 and 1913 respectively.

POTASH PERMANGANATE has been in good demand, and prices have advanced to 170*s.* to 175*s.* per cwt. for small crystals.

POTASHES.—There has been some inquiry from Liverpool on the London market; holders here ask 70*s.* per cwt. for first Government brand of Montreal.

QUILLAI.—The *Quillata* from Valparaiso has brought 1,439 bales to Liverpool. The value of whole bark on the spot is from 44*s.* to 46*s.* per cwt. for small lots.

QUININE is again firmer and in fair demand, the quotation from dealers being 1*s.* 24*d.* per oz. for the usual brands of Continental sulphate. A good business has been done in Dutch make at 1*s.* 2*d.*

RESORCIN is dearer at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per lb.

SALOL is extremely scarce, the bulk of the available stocks having been appropriated for Russia.

SANTONIN.—Sellers quote from 155*s.* to 160*s.* per lb. as to quantity.

SHELLAC is steady, with spot sales of the usual standard TN Orange quality at 60*s.* to 61*s.*; AC Garnet is 61*s.*, GAL 58*s.* to 59*s.*, and fine orange 80*s.* per cwt.

SODA CAUSTIC.—Much irregularity appears to exist regarding the position; for some markets business has been done in 76 to 77 per cent. at 14*l.* and under, whereas to other markets much higher rates are asked and paid.

SODA NITRATE.—Very firm, and scarce on the spot at 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton for ordinary and 14*l.* for refined.

SPARTEINE.—Sulphate is offered at 24*s.* per lb.

TARTARIC ACID is in good demand, and as supplies are comparatively scarce sellers ask at the close 1*s.* 7*d.*

TURPENTINE shows little alteration on the week, American closing at 37*s.* 3*d.* on the spot, with a fair business.

VANILLIN is obtainable at 27*s.* per lb. on spot.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Rather easier for shipment, with sales of Japanese at 48*s.* c.i.f. for May-June.

Arrivals of Chemicals and Drugs.

During the period April 21 to 27 inclusive the following produce from the places mentioned in parentheses has arrived at the English ports stated. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

To London.
Acetic acid (Philadelphia) brls. 85, (Gothenburg) dms. 750, (Rotterdam) cks. 24, blns. 147
Acetone (Philadelphia) dms. 780
Aconite-root (Japan) bgs. 20
Agar-agar (Kobe) bls. 135
Albumen (Shanghai) cs. 5
Alcohol wood (Philadelphia) dms. 357
Ammon. nit. (Skien) cks. 539
Ammonia (Gothenburg) pkgs. 255, (Philadelphia) cys. 85
Anise, star (Hong-Kong) cs. 125
Antimony ref. (Kobe) cs. 850
Argol (Cape Town) bgs. 7, (Barcelona) cks. 84
Arsenic (Oporto) cks. 64
Barium biniodide (Paris) cks. 20
Barium chlor. (Rotterdam) cks. 33
Benzol (Rotterdam) dms. 198
Boric acid (Leghorn) brls. 200
Buehu (Cape Town) bls. 33
Calcium carbide (Gothenburg) dms. 898, (Sarsborg) 1,150, (Odda) 6,700
Calcium nit. (Skien) cks. 25
Camphor, crude (Kobe) cs. 50
Camphor. ref. (Kobe) cs. 110
Camphor oil (Japan) cs. 400
Cantharides (Christiania) es. 10, (Hong-Kong) cs. 17
Carbon black (Philadelphia) brls. 400, cs. 830
Cardamoms (Calicut) es. 118, (Colombo) 48, (Bombay) 165
Casein (Havre) bgs. 170, (Charente) 534
Cashew-nuts (Madras) es. 23, (Bombay) 527
Cassia (Hong-Kong) es. 400
Cassia oil (Hong-Kong) cs. 65
Castor oil (Cocoonada) cks. 60, (Marseilles) pkgs. 71
Castor seed (India) bgs. 4,098
Chemical prod. (Paris) pkgs. 35, (St. Nazaire) cks. 30, (Boulogne) cs. 29
Chillies (Japan) bgs. 33
Cinchona (Amsterdam) cs. 20
Cinnamon and chips (Ceylon) pkgs. 982
Citronella oil (Galle) dms. 82
Cloves (Colombo) cs. 16
Cocunut oil (Singapore) es. 7,110, (Colombo) 35, (Galle) cks. 291, (Marseilles) pkgs. 960
Cod-liver oil (Rotterdam) cs. 40
Croton-seed (Colombo) bgs. 31
Drugs, etc. (Philadelphia) pkgs. 92, (Paris) bls. 30
Essential oils (Amsterdam) es. 9, (Hohart) cs. 10
Farina (Amsterdam) bgs. 38
Fig syrup (Philadelphia) es. 3,600
Fruit-essences (Rotterdam) pkgs. 8
Fusel oil (Sydney) bds. 11
Ginger (Bombay) bgs. 45
Glycerin (Brisbane) dms. 31
Gum acacia (Bombay) bgs. 326
Gum acroides (Adelaide) bgs. 1,186
Gum copal (Amsterdam) bgs. 152, (Singapore) bkts. 314
Gum damar (Amsterdam) cs. 50
Indigo (Calcutta) cs. 5
Iodine (Philadelphia) bgs. 23
Juniper-berries (Leghorn) bgs. 87
Lactic acid (N. York) brls. 7
Laurel-leaves (Leghorn) bls. 10
Linseed (Calcutta) bgs. 10,912 (R. Plate) bgs. 22,936, tons 953
Liquorice-juice (Naples) cs. 5
Lithopone (Rotterdam) cks. 400
Magnesite (Amsterdam) bgs. 300, (Madras) bgs. 2,787
Menthol (Kobe) cs. 35 (see also *Mint oil*)
"Menthol and mint oil" (Japan) cs. 35
Mercurial salts (Naples) es. 11
Mercury (Leghorn) bott. 350
Methyl salicylate (Rotterdam) cs. 20
Milk-sugar (Amsterdam) es. 100
Mineral waters (Treport) es. 250, (Marseilles) pkgs. 2,108, (Rotterdam) cs. 363
Mint oil (Kobe) cs. 100 (see also *menthol*)
Nut oil (Rotterdam) cks. 10, brls. 1,400, (Marseilles) cks. 18
Nutmegs (Bombay) cs. 13
Nux vomica (Cocoonada) bgs. 413, (Madras) bgs. 184
Olibanum (Bombay) es. 168
Olive oil (Malaga) brls. 155, (Leghorn) pps. 223, $\frac{1}{2}$ pps. 2, brls. 20, cks. 7, cs. 109, pkgs. 96, (Naples) cs. 25, (Marseilles) pkgs. 50, (Bordeaux) cs. 27
Opium (Bombay) cs. 24
Orange-peel (Marseilles) es. 2
Oreochela-weed (Lisbon) bgs. 52, (St. Nazaire) bls. 134
Orris (Leghorn) bgs. 113
Palma rosa oil (Bombay) pots 4
Perfumery (France) es. 170
Phenacetin (N. York) brls. 4
Potash bromide (Philadelphia) bgs. 20
Potash iodide (Kobe) cs. 10
Potash perchlor. (Marseilles) cks. 200
Potash pruss. (Marseilles) cks. 23
Potash salts (Gothenburg) es. 10
Quinine (Amsterdam) es. 92
Rape-seed oil (Japan) cs. 7,992
Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (Marseilles) bls. 84, (Barcelona) pkgs. 32
Rosewood oil (Havre) dms. 16
Saccharin (Paris) es. 38, (Boulogne) cs. 18
Saffron (Valencia) es. 3
Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 1,982
Sandalwood (Calicut) bds. 294
Seedlac (Madras) bgs. 100
Shellac (Calcutta) cs. 675, bgs. 256, *button* cs. 600
Soda nitrate (Skien) bgs. 2,974
Soy (Hong-Kong) cks. 150
Soya-bean oil (Kobe) es. 10,900
Spermaceti oil (Kobe) cs. 1,000
Tartar (Marseilles) bgs. 164
Tartaric acid (Leghorn) cks. 70
Toluol (Rotterdam) dms. 240
Turpentine (Lisbon) dms. 46, (Bordeaux) cks. 561
Wax, bees' (Lisbon) bls. 42, (Leghorn) bls. 12
Wax, veg. (Kobe) cs. 130
Whale oil (Kobe) cs. 5,006, brls. 200
Wood oil (Shanghai) cks. 231
Zinc oxide (Rotterdam) brls. 580, cks. 275
To Liverpool.
Ammonia (Boston) cyl. 24
Aniline dyes (Bordeaux) pkgs. 593
Antimony ore (Melbourne) bgs. 2,620
Argol (Oporto) cks. 23
"Balsams" (Manaos) cs. 9
Camphor (Kobe) cs. 50
Canary-seed (Cadiz) bgs. 400
Casein (Charante) bgs. 134
Castor oil (Calcutta) cs. 175
Chemical prod. (N. York) brls. 510
Citric acid (Marseilles) cks. 12
Cream of tartar (Marseilles) cks. 76, (Oporto) cks. 5
Divi-divi (Curacao) bgs. 528
Drugs (Havre) cs. 151, (N. York) cs. 310, *medicines* (N. York) cs. 310
Earth-nuts (Africa) tons 3,545
Essential oils (Vera Cruz) es. 20
Glycerin (Marseilles) dms. 57, (Bilbao) dms. 10

Jalap (Tampico) bgs. 32
Lime-juice (Jamaica) pkgs. 63
Magnesite (Rotterdam) bgs. 100
Medicines, etc. (N. York) cs. 104
Mineral waters (Marseilles) es. 2,060
Olive oil (Havre) es. 13, (Marseilles) brls. 1,038, (Seville) brls. 1,611
Oreochela-weed (Lisbon) bls. 80
Oxalic acid (N. York) brls. 36
Pain-kernels (W.C. Africa) bgs. 69,830
Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 2,446
Peptone (N. York) cs. 64
Perfumery (Havre) es. 32
Potash caustic (N. York) dms. 31
Quebracho ext. (B. Ayres) bgs. 38,740
Quillaia (Valparaiso) bls. 1,438
Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (Marseilles) bgs. 20
Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 973
Soya-bean oil (Kobe) cks. 180
Soya beans (Vladivostok) tons 3,500
Tartaric acid (Marseilles) kgs. 12, (N. York) brls. 30
Wax, bees' (Lisbon) pkgs. 148, (Talehuano) bgs. 25
Wax, carnauba (Para) bgs. 1,586
Wax, veg. (Kobe) cs. 148
Zinc oxide (N. York) 500
To Manchester.
Albumen (Marseilles) cs. 15
Ammon. nit. (Christiania) pkgs. 427
Cottonseed oil (Alexandria) brls. 300
Lead acetate (Rotterdam) cks. 14
Magnes. carb. (Rotterdam) 11
Orris (Marseilles) bls. 10
Tartaric acid (Marseilles) brls. 12

To Bristol.—Boric acid (St. John, N.B.) pkgs. 375; cottonseed (Mombasa) tons 800; potashes (St. John, N.B.) brls. 20. *To Folkestone.*—Perfumery (France) pkgs. 114. *To Grimsby.*—Ammonia nitrate (Skien) cks. 62; calcium carbide (Odda) dms. 3,820; chemical prod. (Dieppe) cks. 5. *To Hull.*—Carbon black (N. York) es. 180; castor-seed (Bombay) bgs. 3,478; chemical prod. (Dunkirk) cks. 276, (N. York) brls. 647; chloroform (N. York) es. 1; citric acid (Palermo) cks. 7; cottonseed (Alexandria) ewt. 17,120; cream of tartar (Marseilles) cks. 24, (Palermo) cs. 23; essential oils (Messina) es. 30, (Catania) pkgs. 14; formic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 169; glucose (N. York) brls. 419; lead acetate (N. York) brls. 40; lemon-juice (Marseilles) pps. 10; lemon oil (Palermo) es. 10; linseed (R. Plate) bgs. 23,793; liquorice-juice (Naples) es. 115; mineral white (N. York) bgs. 255; olive oil (Marseilles) es. 40, cks. 56, (Leghorn) cks. 117, (Messina) cks. 82; oxalic acid (Fredrikstad) cks. 20, (N. York) brls. 20; palm-kernels (W.C. Africa) tons 2,805, bgs. 25,687; potash pruss. (Rotterdam) 12; soda sulphite (N. York) pkgs. 576; soya beans (Darwin) bgs. 38,700; soya-bean oil (Darwin) es. 5,000; styrax liq. (Marseilles) brls. 5; sulphur (Catania) tons 202, bgs. 4,811, brls. 188; tartaric acid (Marseilles) cks. 8, (Bari) pkgs. 259; wax, bees' (Boston) es. 16; zinc oxide (N. York) brls. 1,314. *To Southampton.*—Chemical prod. (Hondfleur) es. 4, pkgs. 18; perfumery (Hondfleur) pkgs. 14.

Heavy Chemicals.

April 27.

There has been a rather quieter feeling in heavy chemicals, owing to the difficulty in effecting shipments, although deliveries by railway companies are reported to be improving. Quotations for caustic soda, ammonia alkali, etc., remain unchanged generally. In sulphate of copper the local quotations are not yet commensurate with the increased prices of the raw metal. It would appear that permits are difficult to obtain; generally quotations are from 28/ 12s. 6d. to 29/ 2s. 6d. per ton, prompt delivery, Manchester. Potash salts range higher generally; bichromate of potash is dearer at 7d. per lb.; chloride of potash firm, with soda at 9½d. to 10d. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 52/ for 75 to 80 per cent., and 90-per-cent. nominally 65/; yellow prussiate lower at 1s. 3d.; soda unchanged at 7d. per lb.; caustic potash, 100/ per ton for 89 to 90 per cent. Sal-ammoniac rules firm at last week's advance at 50s. to 52s., and crushed 52s. to 54s. Oxalic and citric acid firm, and tartaric favouring sellers at 1s. 6½d. per lb. Coal-tar products very steady, although there is not much change to report on the week. Sulphate of ammonia, however, is higher at 12/ 15s. per ton, London; 13/ 10s., Hull; 13/ 15s., Leith; 13/ 7s. 6d., Liverpool; 13/ 2s. 6d. per ton, on rails, Manchester. Carbolic acid unchanged; 39°-40° C. is quoted 1s. 6d., while crude 60-per-cent. is a shade easier at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., East and West Coast delivery, prompt. Benzols show little change, at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. for 50-per-cent. prompt, naked, and 9½d. to 10d. for 90-per-cent., Northern delivery.

A 14-LB. PARCEL of sodium salicylate (Bush) has been stolen from a truck in Great Tower Street, E.C., belonging to B. A. Smith & Co., Aldgate. The bona-fides of any remarkably low offers to the wholesale should be inquired into.

AMMONIA.—After protracted negotiations, the German Ammonia Sales Association has prolonged the existing agreement from January 1, 1916, to April 1, 1921. On the other hand, the agreement of the Benzol Sales Association only has a currency until the end of 1916, although if a right of option which exists is exercised the Association will be extended for a further period of two years—i.e., until the expiration of 1918. In the case of the Tar Sales Association it is probable that no expansion will take place, as the constituents themselves chiefly work up their own output and dispose of the tar-products through the Association.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume." Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

SIR,—I, in common with a very great number of chemists throughout the country, am disgusted with the result of the working of the Insurance Act as far as the remuneration of the chemist is concerned. I personally blame the Pharmaceutical Society, who did not make better terms with the Commissioners; they were frightened by the bogey of Sir Jesse Boot's offer to undertake the dispensing for the entire country. If they had given this serious consideration they must have known it to be an impossibility. I believe that every county is very seriously discounting last quarter's bills; and though I do the largest number of Insurance prescriptions in my division, I am seriously thinking about giving it up, as it dislocates the ordinary business too much and the profit does not warrant the employment of additional help. Would it not be possible, when the next Tariff is issued, to intimate that the present scale does not pay, and to ask that 5 or 10 per cent. be added to the total account when summed up? The doctors are doing well out of the Act, but the chemists, if they dispense properly, I do not believe see 5 per cent. for their work. My account for the last quarter is over 90%, and I am to be paid 39%, and the old balances are not yet cleared up.

COUNTRY CHEMIST. (79/40.)

SIR,—Dispensing under the National Insurance Act regulations has to me been one of the most pleasurable occupations since I had the honour of passing through the portals of 17 Bloomsbury Square, and I am writing as one who has been the recipient of nearly fifty thousand prescriptions. I realise that at last most of my time can be occupied in following the art and science of pharmacy, and I like it. As for reward for services rendered, I consider myself better paid than I should be if I were to do the dispensing by "arrangement" with the local doctors, as some of my friends are doing. What I object to is the medical men receiving seven times more money for similar work under the Act. Of course, all the above applies providing I am paid in full, which I shall be in a future—more or less distant. As to whether we are satisfied, that depends largely on the amount of work we have to do. It is all right for one like myself, but not to a less fortunate pharmacist unfavourably situated. There is not enough for him to interest himself about it, and possibly he is doing a good business without it. Now, if the new Tariff is going to reduce our price per script to anything less than sixpence on an average I shall not be so keen on it, and all the talk about our profits (percentage) is absurd to me; it is the average cost per script I go upon, because, if we are going to work on a commercial Tariff, it will come out about threepence a time. But there is a professional side to our work, and I trust those in power will kindly remember that, and reward us for our work sufficiently so that we ought not to forget it. Now, as numbers count so much with us, I wonder if many realise how we are being done out of them by those patients who cannot spare the time or suffer the indignity of waiting for a doctor in a small ill-ventilated, crowded surgery waiting-room, and who, although on the doctor's list, prefer to be treated privately by him, as some of my friends are, or go to another doctor and pay, as my niece told me only yesterday every

girl does who works in the large establishment where she is employed. I know of one case near me where the doctor or his porter-attendant frequently dispenses the medicines after I have closed, say, at 10 P.M., because the doctor has kept his handful of patients (one-fourth the number of his confrères round the corner) until past that hour, the consequence being that only the commonest of those insured attend his surgery, and the indignities they suffer are disgraceful. I am sure you do not wish to open your columns for complaints against doctors, but I maintain they are in many cases working in a manner that is distinctly against our interests, and are making a fine thing out of work which belongs to us. M.P.S. (82/57.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

What a Salary!

DISPENSER.—Wanted, young man to Dispense, keep books, look after motors, and collect, by Doctor near London; out-doors; £1 week and commission.

"What do you think of the above cutting from the 'Daily Telegraph'? No wonder people get poisoned! Why didn't the doctor include cooking for the family and boots?"—Wm. Hustler.

An "Insurance" Prescription.

(Tariff rate—10s. per annum.)

The good old CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST	... ..	weekly (basis)
Easy-chair	... ..	j. } (adjuncts)
Favourite weed	... ..	q.s. }
Salis	... ..	gr. j. (corrective)
Time	... ..	q.s. (vehicle)

M.S.A.

S.: One full dose on Friday evening in each week, with repeated doses daily up to Thursday. Then, "something attempted, something done," sleep peacefully, in anticipation of a new "bottle" on Friday.

Note.—Granum salis is apparently an error on the part of the prescriber, and doubtless all true C. & D. dispensers will agree as to its incompatibility. The physiological effect of the combination is very varied, but in all cases it is remarkably effective. An approved method of administration is to turn first to "Information Wanted," and if the "wrinkle" is yours send it at once to 42 Cannon Street on the principle that "one good dose deserves another." Then, having carefully digested the leading and special articles, let the "X-rayser" illuminate as a preliminary to an assimilation of the entire remaining pages from cover to cover. Enjoys a reputation as a specific for increased bank balances and longevity.—A. W. S. (81/27).

"Breaking Bulk"

of proprietaries is a practice against which I have taken a firm stand from the very first, and I have never had any reason to regret having done so. No other pharmacist in my neighbourhood could be induced to follow my example, but I am glad to see from the S.E. London Association report that it is now being very generally followed. There is not a good word to be said for the practice from either the proprietor's point of view or the seller's. Nor is there any necessity for it, or any appreciable difficulty in refusing to adopt it. The best ground to take in doing so is that the consumer has no actual guarantee of the genuineness of the preparation except that on the original wrapper. This is the contention of the proprietor himself, and we can always point to it in support of our action. That we personally are to be trusted not to substitute an imitation is nothing to the point, nor is it implied that our neighbours are less honest than ourselves. There are the words, "None genuine unless so marked," and on them we may take our stand against all objections: the proprietor has chosen the ground for us, and it is unassailable. We make his guarantee valueless by ignoring it. It has always surprised me that proprietors as a class do not object to the practice, and do their best to prevent it; their failure to do so shows them to be as short-sighted as some of ourselves."—*Chemists* (E7/17).

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

Radie (81/70).—Read the paragraphs "Companies" in the C. & D. Diary, p. 411. It is not necessary that the superintendent of a limited company should be a director of it, unless it uses Pharmacy Act titles (see p. 412).

Benzoline (81/8).—Benzoline and petrol are technically petroleum. For the sale of petrol, or motor-spirit, a special annual Excise licence, costing 5s., is necessary, but local authorities are also empowered to licence the premises in which "petroleum" is kept, hence your two licences.

Bang (82/29) asks: "Can a manager who has managed a business for twelve months claim a holiday or salary in lieu of one on leaving?" [He may claim a holiday, but he will have difficulty in proving that he is legally entitled to it. One universal condition of holidays with pay is that the service is continued. Pay in lieu of holidays is a fiction.]

Nemo (79/44).—The fact that a preparation contains tincture of opium, B.P. 1914, does not bring it into Part I. of the Poisons Schedule. The new laudanum is in Part I. because it contains 1 per cent. of morphine, but as soon as you begin to dilute it with anything else, such as paregoric, oil of peppermint, or oil of aniseed, you transfer it from Part I. to Part II., because it contains then less than 1 per cent. of morphine.

M.P.S. (79/64).—You will find in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1915, p. 203, paragraph (2) in the first column, that, in order to get off the panel during the year, the chemist has to inform the Insurance Committee of the fact. You should do this by writing to the Clerk, and if the Insurance Committee are agreeable that you should discontinue your contract with them they may order your name to be removed forthwith. It is not, however, obligatory upon the Insurance Committee to release any chemist from his contract until his term is completed.

Legal (77/60).—We cannot advise as to the terms upon which a deed of partnership should be drawn up. That is a matter for the intending partners to consult their solicitors about. The solicitor's fee will depend upon the work involved precedent to drafting the deed, the length of that document, and other factors that utilise the skill and knowledge of the solicitor, and the fees customary in the place. Your best plan is to ask the solicitor whom you think of consulting to tell you what his fee is likely to be. As to the general question, it is perfectly legal for pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland to form a partnership to carry on more than two pharmacies, provided each of the pharmacies is managed by a principal or an assistant who is a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist or licentiate apothecary. It will not be necessary to refer to these requirements in the deed of partnership, as that will assume that the partnership is formed for a lawful purpose. If the partners think of spreading themselves out to more than two shops, that would be an unlawful purpose.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas of them. When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

F. H. L. (66/28).—The eau de Cologne made by the Sydney Prize formula is of good aroma, and has matured well, but it is rather weak. Use ol. bergam. 3j. and æther. acct. mv.

E. D. L. (74/37).—FLORAL SYNTHETIC OTTOS are no more soluble in water than are essential oils, the solubility being about a minim in an ounce of distilled water, but that in some cases provides a perfumed solution.

Pulverin (76/71).—AGAR-AGAR must be bone-dry before it is powdered in a disintegrator of rapidly revolving saw-edged discs.

W. S. (44/64).—The prescription for a diabetes-remedy composed of Bass's ale and other ingredients, including treacle, is unscientific; but, as you suspect, after the brew is bottled fermentation is likely to take place, so that the deleterious influence of the "remedy" will be reduced. The dose will not contain sufficient sugar to harm the patient.

Mag. Cit. (76/67).—We publish a Metric Equivalents card, which can be obtained post free from the Publisher for 4d. Is it this you have in mind?

Omega (77/61).—Your inquiry was anticipated by the article entitled "Kingly Beverages" in the *C. & D.*, April 24. You will find ample material to work upon in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." It is easy producing both the stout colour and form in a temperance beverage, as you may judge by careful study of the book.

A. J. D. (77/6).—LAWN-SAND.—The sample you send contains an acid ingredient, and is similar to the following formulae:

1.		2.	
Potassium bisulphate	... 1	Calcium acid phosphate	1
Coarse sand	... 3	Ammonium sulphate	5
		Sand	... 4

R. S. (74/10).—POWDER FOR FOWL-CHOLERA.—This is a mixture of potassium chlorate, potassium nitrate, powdered asafetida, and Armenian bole. The use of remedies for fowl-cholera should be discouraged, on account of the dangerous nature of the disease. The fowls should be killed, the bodies burnt, and the runs thoroughly disinfected.

C. S. (Sindh) (66/66).—(1) BOOK ON TABLET-MAKING.—J. R. Wood's "Tablet-manufacture" (Lippincott, 7s. 6d.) deals with the methods and machinery employed in making tablets, also granulating the ingredients and coating the tablets. (2) MANUFACTURE OF WAFERS.—We are not acquainted with a book dealing with this subject.

G. M. C. (68/30).—(1) OINTMENT FOR RINGWORM AND MANGE IN DOGS.—So far as we can make out this is merely a mixture of sulphur and lard, about 1 in 5. Such an ointment is used extensively in veterinary practice, especially in the treatment of eczema and mange. (2) NAIL IN HORSE'S FOOT.—The foreign body should be removed at once and the wound washed with hot water, after which the wound is cauterised by pressing into it the nail made red-hot. The hole is then filled with hard soap. If inflammation results it will be necessary to poultice the foot for twenty-four hours. The danger in nails pricking the foot is due to the frequency with which lockjaw is communicated by that means.

Aeonite (81/1).—POWDERS FOR BROKEN WIND IN HORSES:

Pulv. antim. nig.	... ..	3iij.
Pulv. fol. aconiti	... ..	3iij.
Pulv. resinae	... ..	3j.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	... ..	3j.

Mix and divide into six powders.

S. J. W. (78/9).—We do not know what you intend by "pyriolene." Perhaps you could give us some particulars regarding it which would enable us to identify the substance.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1865.

Revised Edition of the British Pharmacopœia.

On the 15th of April the following report from the Pharmacopœia Committee was taken into consideration by the General Medical Council:

"The Pharmacopœia Committee beg to report that, after much careful consideration, they requested Mr. Warrington, of the Apothecaries' Hall, and Dr. Redwood, of the Pharmaceutical Society, to undertake the preparation of the next edition of the Pharmacopœia under the supervision of the Committee. The gentlemen named accepted the duty, and they are engaged actively in its performance. The Committee, in the first instance, prepared an outline of the subjects which seemed to them to require revision; and these subjects are made the basis of careful inquiries by Messrs. Warrington and Redwood, who have submitted, and will continue to submit, their reports thereon, together with such suggestions as they think proper to make, for the consideration and decision of the Committee. The Committee have also received valuable assistance from Dr. Farre, appointed by the English Branch Council, from Dr. Moore, appointed by the Irish Branch Council, and from Dr. Christison, appointed by the Scottish Branch Council, to report on the improvement in the progress of pharmacy; and they hope that the services of these gentlemen may be continued.

Taking the first edition of the Pharmacopœia as a basis, compiled, as it has been, with great labour and expense, the Committee hope that, without making any very extensive or fundamental changes, the next edition will be found acceptable to the profession.

GEO. BURROWS, M.D., Chairman."

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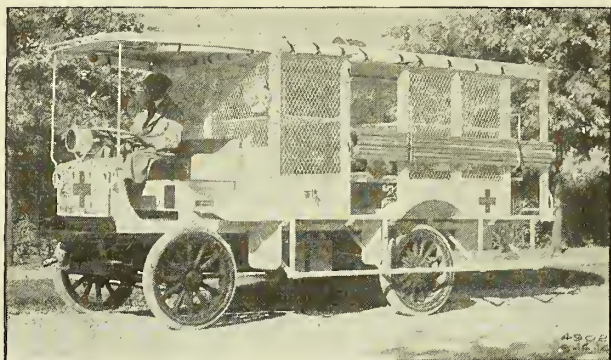
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* Acid. Acet. Glacial, 99%, Carboys, 132 lbs. @ 6/-; 12 6-lb. bots. @ 9d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" Acetylo-Salicyl. 1 lb. @ 26/- lb.

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" Carbol. Xtls., 39/40; 12 1-lb. Bots. @ 2/4 lb.; Single Bots. @ 2/6 lb.; Detached Cryst. 1 lb. @ 2/7 lb.; Crude Black, 45 gall. casks @ 1/- gal.; 5 gall. drums @ 1/4 gall.; 1 gall. tins @ 1/6 each.

" Citric Cryst. B.P., '85, 7 lbs. in Bags @ 2/8 lb.; powder 3 d. lb. extra.

" Diethylbarbituric, 1 oz. @ 3/6

" Gallic, pur., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4/-; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.

* " Hydrochlor. Coml., cases of 2-gal. jars, 18/6 each; 20 case lots @ 17/6 each.

* " Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.; 36 1-oz. Vials @ 3/9 doz.

" Oxalic Cryst., 1 cwt. @ 11½ d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

" Phosph. Dil., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.

" Salicyl. pulv. 1 lb. @ 8/9 lb.

" Sulphur, Coml., cases, 4 2-gal. jars, 18/6 each; 20 cases @ 17/6 each.

" Sulph. Aromat. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.

" Tannic, B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.

" Tart., cryst. or pulv. B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; parv. ½ d. lb. extra.

Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Ærugo Æris Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

Aloes Barb., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 105/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

Aloes, Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Alola, B.P., 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.

Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ammon. Brom. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.

Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 4½ d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.; powder, ½ d. lb. extra.

Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.

Amyl Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 2½ cwt. @ 16/8 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 18/6 cwt.

Aniseed, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 68/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 60/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 64/- cwt.

Antim. Tart. pulv., 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.

Apiol, 1 lb. @ 34/- lb.

* Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.

" " Anst. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.

" " Aurant. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.

" " Aurant. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 53 lbs. @ 23/-

" " Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.

" " Laurocerasi, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

" " Menth. Pip. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

" " Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 7/- lb.

" " Rosæ Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 53 lbs. @ 25/-

" " Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.

" " Samb. Trip. 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

Araroba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.

Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/10½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/1 oz.

Argent. Nit., Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/9 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/10 oz.

Arsenic, Alb. Pulv., 2 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

Atropinæ Sulph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 85/- oz.

Auri Chlor., 6 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 21/3 doz.; 1 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 21/6 doz.

Bals. Copaiba, pure, 44 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5.

" Peruv., P.B., 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.

" Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

" Tolut. B.P., 50 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.

Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 28 lbs. @ 11/9 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.; submit 1/- lb. less.

Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 47/- cwt.

Borax, 1 cwt. @ 24/6; powder 1/- extra.

Butyl-Chloral Hydras., P.B., 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.

Caffeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 19/3 lb.

Caffeina Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 14/- lb.

Calamina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.

Calamine, B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

Calcii Carb. Precip., 5 cwt. @ 14/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 22/6 cwt.

" Hydras., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

" Hypophosph. Pur., P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.

" Iodid., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.

Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; ½ oz. or ¼ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Crude, good white, about 92% as Imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.

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Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Carbo Animalis or Lignl. powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2½ d. lb.

Cardamoms, 28 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.

Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.

Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 28 lbs. @ 2/2½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.; 1 oz. ½ oz. tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.

Cerii Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.

Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Chloral Hydras Cryst., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/3 lb.

* Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

* Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 6 1-lb. tots. @ 2/21b.

Cocaine Hydrochlor., B.P., 1 oz. @ 17/- oz.

Codeina, 1 oz. @ 25/6 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 21/- oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 22/- oz.

Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½ d. lb.

Conf. Sennæ, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

" Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

" Ulmi Fulvæ, Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 8½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Cream of Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 149/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Creasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.

Creta c. Camph., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

" Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/3 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1½ d. lb.

Creta Preparata, 7 lbs. in box @ 10½ d. each.

Cubebæ, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

* Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.

" Cinchonæ (Rubra) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.

" Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.

Emp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 3/8; Bellad. B.P.C., Green @ 17/6; Cerat. Saponis @ 7/6; Picis Co. @ 7/6; Plumbi @ 6/-; Resina @ 4/6; Roborans @ 7/-; Saponis, B.P., @ 6/-

Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

" Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

" Resina, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

" Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

Emulsio Ol. Morrhuæ, 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

Eserine Sulph., in 15-grain tubes, 6/6 each.

Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 4/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

* Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 10/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.

* Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.

* Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.

" Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.

" Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.

* Ext. Belladonna Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 8/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/6 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.

Ext. Cannab. Ind., Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.

Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.

* Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.; Solid, P.B., 4 lbs. @ 23/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 24/- lb.

Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6 lb.

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* Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

* Ext. Hamamelis Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.

Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/5 lb.

* Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 21/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 22/- lb.

Ext. Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

* Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.

Ext. Opil Solid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 58/- lb.

* Ext. Opil Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.

Ext. Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.

Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.

Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B., 100 ozs. @ 6½ d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 7½ d. oz.

Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Ferrum Redact., 80%, 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.

Flor. Anth. Exot., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.

Fol. Buchu, oval, good green, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; pulv., 4/6 lb.

Fol. Sennæ Alex. parv., 28 lbs. @ 7½ d. lb.

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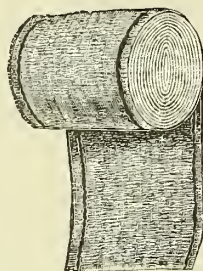
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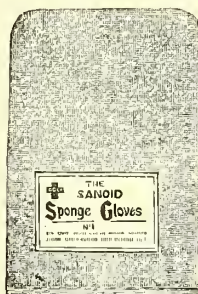


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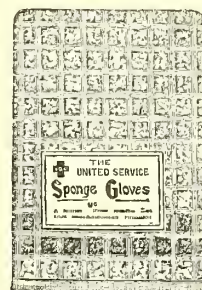
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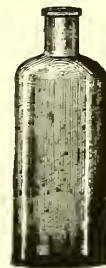

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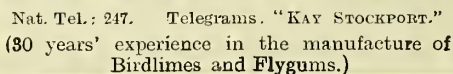
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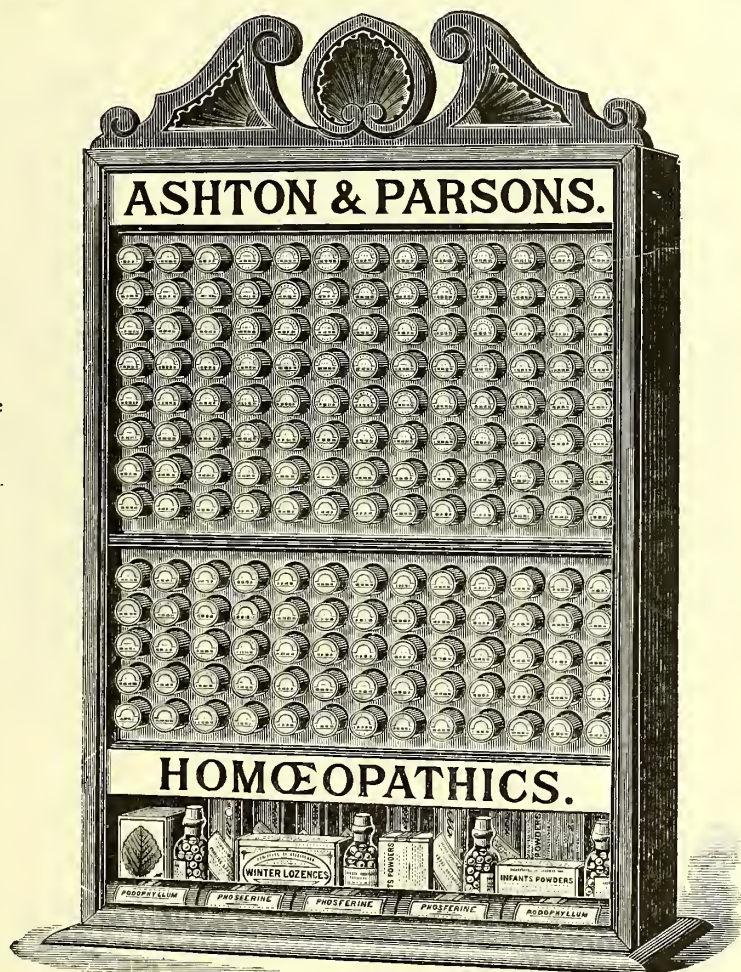
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